The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

A SHARP ALTERCATION BETWEEN MESSRS. SPEER AND GARFIELD—DEMOCRATIC DISHONESTY WHEN IN POWER—VISIT OF THE KING OF HAWAII TO THE CAPITOL—RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the House to-day, during the consideration of the paragraphs of the legislative, executive and judicial bill making appropriation for the United States Courts, a bitter attack was made on the administration of Attorney General Williams. The paragraph for pay and mileage of Marshals contains a proviso that the act of last June making appropriation for the army shall not be so construed as to apply to the legal traveling fees of United States Marshals or Deputy Marshals. This act provides that in lieu of fees, officers shall be allowed the expenses actually incurred in traveling. By a decision of the Attorney General it was held this act applied to all officers of the Government. Under the act of 1853 the salary of Marshals and Deputy Marshals is placed at a nominal sum, with liberal allowance for fees. Now a Deputy Marshal may travel a hundred miles or two to make service, and receive only $1 for the time and labor and traveling expenses. The proviso in the Legislative bill of this year, as reported, restored the allowances of 1853. The Democrats charged that in judicial districts in certain Southern States excessive and fraudulent sums were allowed for constructive mileage: that the money was obtained from the Treasury upon fraudulent vouchers, and that it was used corruptly for partisan purposes. The Western District of Arkansas and a district of Alabama were cited to sustain these general charges. During the debate, Mr. Beck said the Attorney General was more responsible for the condition of affairs in the Southern States than Judge Durell, who had been reported for impeachment by a committee of the House, and who resigned to evade prosecution. The paragraph, after amendment by Mr. Garfield so as to exclude constructive mileage, was adopted. It is becoming impossible in many districts to secure deputies to serve writs, as in no case would the labor produce more than a dollar or two, and unless some change in the law is soon made, the operations of the courts will be greatly obstructed. A heated altercation occurred in the House to-day between Mr. Speer and Mr. Garfield, that caused a decided sensation. During the consideration of the paragraph in the Appropriation bill providing for contingent expenses of the Attorney General's office, Mr. Speer directed attention to the law of June last, which requires an itemized report of the expenditure of that fund to be made to Congress. Mr. Speer charged corruption in the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Attorney General's office, and alleged that a report was made in gross by the Attorney General, the expenditures balancing to a cent the amount appropriated. and Mr. Garfield said Mr. Speer presented nothing tangible against the bill. He was "kicking at the stars." He was "fighting the universe." He would not say the Department had been managed with that degree of economy that was possible, but he would say that the Attorney General had always shown a disposition to reduce expenses, and had instituted measures of economy on his own motion. Mr. Garfield then referred to the Democratic Party, saying that party never manifested any eagerness for reform. When it had power it had brought the country to the brink of destruction, and another party had to lift the country from Democratic ruin and slavery. Mr. Speer replied the Democratic Party had, doubtless, done some things that were not right, but a man who comes out of the mists and clouds wrapped in suspicion, if not guilt, was not the man to publicly rebuke him or the Democratic Party. Mr. Garfield simply said, in reply, he would answer the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania upon a future occasion, and asked for a vote upon the pending paragraph, which was immediately taken and it was agreed to. Previous to the vote, in reply to a question from Mr. Randall, Mr. Garfield said the act requiring an itemized report of the disbursement of contingent funds went into effect on the 1st of July last, after the close of the fiscal year for which the reports now referred to had been rendered. The bill was reported to the House and passed.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND KING IN THE CAPITOL.

The reception of the King by Congress, to-day, was an exceedingly dull and awkward affair. The ceremonies were arranged to follow the precedents of other receptions that have taken place in the House, notably the reception of the Japanese Commissioners, but was for some reason lacking in everything that has made former occasions of the kind either showy or interesting. The galleries and hall were crowded with Congressmen, Senators, and spectators, but the Diplomatic Corps, with its showy uniform, was not in attendance. The King was presented to the Speaker by Senator Cameron, who made the introduction exceedingly formal, and in strong contrast with the sonorous and flowery speech in which Mr. Banks presented the Japanese Commissioners. After Speaker Blaine had finished his brief speech of welcome, there was an awkward pause of several minutes, during which no one seemed to know what to do. Of course every eye in the galleries was directed toward the King, who was visibly embarrassed by the trying ordeal. Finally, Speaker Blaine left the chair and was formally introduced to the King, and then returning to the Speaker's desk, brought down the gavel and concluded the ceremonies. The spectacle made the impression that the programme had not been very carefully prepared or understood, and the committee who escorted the King into the Hall seemed to be far more embarrassed than his Majesty.

RECEPTION TO THE KING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The reception given to-night by President Grant in honor of King Kalakaua was largely attended, the rooms devoted to the reception being crowded from 9 to 12 o'clock. The King was attended by all the members of his suite. Many of the Foreign Ministers were present in full court dress. The officers of the army and navy present wore full dress uniforms. The President was attended by all the members of the Cabinet. Cards of invitation were sent to all the Senators and members of the House, a majority of whom attended. The ladies were in full evening costume. Music was furnished by the Marine Band.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATIONS.

The committee to investigate Southern outrages decided to-day that a subcommittee should visit New-Orleans. Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter were appointed the subcommittee, and they have arranged to meet in New-Orleans a week from next Tuesday. The committee will probably remain in New-Orleans for a week or ten days, and will not visit other portions of the South, since the time of session is too short for any investigation sufficiently thorough for a basis of Congressional action. The Vicksburg committee will leave here the day after Christmas, and will make the necessary investigation at that place as brief as is consistent with completeness.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ENGINEER AND ORDNANCE CORPS.

Four years ago an act was passed stopping promotions in the Engineer Corps of the army. In the Army Appropriation bill passed last session, the prohibition was repealed, and a system of promotions provided for the Engineer and Ordnance Corps. During the present session the President has sent to the Senate nominations of about fifty officers for promotion, the new rank to take effect from the day upon which promotions in the Engineer Corps were prohibited by law. These promotions would carry with them in each instance the full pay and allowances of the increased rank from the date of commission, which would aggregate about $100,000. Upon the report of the Military Committee the nominations have been returned to the President.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RIFLING SMOOTH-BORE CANNON.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives for their consideration a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, strongly recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for converting smooth-bore guns into rifled cannon. by lining with wrought iron or steel; and also an appropriation of $250,000 for experiments and tests of heavy ordnance. The Chief of Ordnance says these experiments are absolutely necessary to a determination of the vital question of future armament of our permanent works, and that the first-named item would be sufficient to convert to usefulness at least 140 smooth-bore guns, which are now practically valueless for defensive purposes.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY AT PITTSBURG.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives a communication from the Chief of Engineers, inclosing and indorsing a report of Major Merrill, of the Corps of Engineers, relative to the bridge over the Allegheny River, at Pittsburg, erected by authority of the State of Pennsylvania. Major Merrill expresses the opinion that this bridge is a serious and unnecessary obstruction to navigation. He thinks, however, that the injury caused by it can be remedied by the removal of part of the bridge, and the insertion of a draw, which should give two clear openings of 120 feet, each measured on the line of low water, and should be placed in any part of the bridge except that covered by the southern span. No rip-rap whatever should be permitted in the draw openings. Major Merrill, therefore, recommends that measures be at once taken to compel owners to make such modification as will permit the safe passage of the boats that usually navigate the Ohio up to Pittsburg, and also that a general law be enacted to positively prohibit the construction of any bridge over the navigable waters of the United States without previous approval of its plans by the Secretary of War.

In another communication laid before the House of Representatives to-day the Secretary of War transmits and indorses a recommendation of the Engineer Department, that steps be taken by Congress to require all railroad or bridge companies to remove all obstructions to navigation on the Ohio River, attention being especially called to the rip-rap thrown around the piers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge at Parkersburg.

RESIGNATION OF A JUDGE.

Hon. James H. Howe, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has resigned, to take effect Jan. 1, 1875, on account of ill health.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The following Postmasters have been appointed in Illinois by the Postmaster General: James H. Harris, at Hurricane; S. Blair, at Hard; Richard Breeze, at Walnut Hill; Thomas J. Shaw, at Carriers' Mills; Alfred G. Summerfieldt, at Old Ripley; Henry Walker, at East Northfield; Emma C. Clothier, at Kishwaukee; William E. Vickers, at Chesterville; Edward Leadbetter, at Circle, and William E. Willers, at Palo Alto. The following have been appointed in the State of New-York: James Gay, at South Howard, and Ed. C. Dickinson, at Kiskaban.

THE SOUTHERN STATES INVESTIGATIONS.

Judge McClure to-day concluded his argument before Judge Poland's special committee to investigate the Arkansas troubles. He advocated the claim of Brooks, and contended that the evidence taken by the committee showed that the Garland Government came into existence by reason of an unlawful revolutionary conspiracy, conducted by fraud, and enforced by bayonets. He argued that it is the duty of Congress to maintain and uphold the Government organized under the Constitution of 1868. The committee ordered the argument to be printed, and notified Gov. Garland's counsel to be ready to proceed to-morrow. At a meeting of the select House Committee to-day to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Southern States, a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter, was appointed to proceed to New-Orleans, with authority to call for the full committee should they deem it advisable to do so. The full committee to inquire into the Vicksburg trouble will leave here for that place on the 26th inst.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of the Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, the counsel for the cases set for to-day not appearing, and no other cases being prepared by the claimants, the court adjourned for the purpose of going into consultation upon very important points not yet decided, such as the prospective catch of whalers and the profits of such vessels if not driven from the whaling grounds by the Shenandoah. The question of personal injury has not yet been decided in any case, the decision on which will apply to all cases. The important points of naturalization and allegiance are under consultation, upon which several of the Judges are writing opinions.

A SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER.

A MAN ACCUSES HIMSELF OF HAVING MURDERED HIS WIFE SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Penn., Friday, Dec. 18, 1874.

A gentleman from Annville, Lebanon County, who passed through here to-day, says that that place is greatly excited over the confession made by a man named Peters, a hotel-keeper of the place, and a prominent citizen, that he murdered his first wife, who was found dead in the hotel barn sixteen years ago, with her skull broken, supposed to have been the result of a kick from a horse. Peters has made several attempts to commit suicide during the past few years, and after one of these attempts last week, delivered himself up to the Sheriff of this county, and made the confession. He said that he and his wife had quarreled about the visits of certain relatives of her's to their house, and on the day of the tragedy there had been high words between them. A brother of her's was coming on a visit to them, and she was making preparations to entertain him. She had gone out to the barn to catch a chicken. Peters followed her, and entered the barn as she was in the act of seizing a chicken. He took up a pitchfork that stood near, and struck her with all his strength as she raised up. The blow was on her left temple, and she fell to the floor dead. Greatly shocked at the result of his passionate act, he tried to bring her to consciousness, but in vain. Fearful of the crime being discovered, he dragged the body of his wife to the stall in which he kept his horse and laid it there, surmising that when it was found, death would be believed to have been caused by injuries inflicted by the horse. The body was discovered soon afterward, and the theory of the murder unanimously accepted by the people. No suspicion that she had been foully dealt with was ever entertained, and even the confession of Peters is now believed by many to be the effect of a disordered mind.

Peters was married the second time, a few years after the death of his fist wife, and he says that he told his second wife about the murder shortly after he was married to her. He also says that he has been driven by remorse to make the confession, and that remorse has prompted all his attempts to kill himself, and not insanity, as is claimed by his friends.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF A CADETSHIP.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGE AGAINST WILLIAM H. H. STOWELL, REPRESENTATIVE FROM VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day commenced the investigation of the charges against Representative Stowell, of Virginia, of selling a naval cadetship.

Joseph G. Beattie testified that he resided near Richmond, Va.; that his step-son, O. J. Schoolcraft, had been very anxious to get into the navy; that he had made strong efforts to that effect, but had not succeeded; that in February, 1873, a man named Graham had been introduced to him, and had told him that he thought he could arrange for the appointment of his step-son, but that it would cost a considerable amount of money, which would be spent for party purposes. Graham also said that the appointment was in the hands of Mr. Stowell, but that he (Graham) was Chairman of the District Committee in Stowell's district, and could induce him to give the appointment, but that the boy would have to procure a domicile in Stowell's district. The boy did so, and got the appointment, and witness paid Graham $1,700 for it. Witness did not know Mr. Stowell in the matter, and was not aware that he had ever seen him until yesterday.

Mr. E. M. Webber testified that on the 14th of last May Graham came to him and said Stowell had prevented money being paid to the Piedmont Railroad Company for mail service, as the same question affecting Southern railroads was at that time pending in Congress. Graham, acting in behalf of the Piedmont Railroad, said Stowell had not served him well, and therefore he was going to take revenge unless Stowell should withdraw his opposition. Graham told him his revenge would consist in exposing the fact that Stowell had sold a cadetship and received $1,700 for it. Witness, at the request of Graham, informed Stowell that Graham would expose him unless he withdrew his opposition to the railroad pay. Stowell denied that he ever received a dollar. Witness informed Stowell that if he would withdraw his opposition it would much gratify the road, and on that ground Stowell went to the Post Office Department the same afternoon and withdrew his objection, when Graham received pay for the company. Stowell was indignant when witness told him that Graham said Stowell had received money for the cadetship.

State Senator Lathrop, representing the district from which the cadet was appointed, having been sworn, said he knew nothing personally about the matter, but only from hearsay. Stowell, however, informed him that there was no truth in the charge.

John Brady, member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, who filed the charges against Mr. Stowell, testified that he knew nothing about the cadetship matter except what Graham had told him.

The investigation was then postponed until to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—1 A. M.—Generally clear and cool weather continues in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River. The barometer has fallen in the upper lake region, and the North-west, with south or west winds, higher temperature and clear weather. The temperature has risen, with brisk south or west winds and partly cloudy weather, in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region. Snow has prevailed near Lake Ontario and in the St. Lawrence Valley. Brisk and high northerly winds and rain continue in the South-west. The barometer is highest in Tennessee, and lowest east of New-Brunswick.

The rivers have risen at Dubuque, Davenport, and Pittsburg, and fallen at Vicksburg and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and Southern New-England, clear or fair weather will prevail, with south-west or north-west winds, slight rise of temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

For Northern New-England and thence westward to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley, threatening weather and light snow, with brisk south or west winds, rising temperature, and slight change in the barometer.

For the North-west and upper lake region, and thence eastward to Lake Ontario, generally clear weather, south-west to south-east winds, and no decided change of temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	35°	34°	3:30 P. M.	51°	34°
6 A. M.	35°	27°	6 P. M.	46°	32°
9 A. M.	36°	25°	9 P. M.	41°	33°
12 M.	41°	29°	12 P. M.	38°	33°

Average temperature yesterday....................32⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....................40⅜°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Small-pox is raging at Sorel, Quebec, in the most virulent form.

The amount of national bank notes received yesterday for redemption was $374,400.

Mrs. Levy, wife of a tailor, while insane, committed suicide at Portland, Me., yesterday.

Edward F. Cullerton has been appointed Ganger for the First District of Illinois.

Two schooners are reported ashore in Dutch Island Harbor. One of them is in a bad situation.

The body that came ashore on Conanicut has been identified as that of Capt. Sidney Ellis, of Harwich, Master of the schooner Robert Pettis.

The schooner Pilot's Bride, from New-York for Boston, sprung a leak off New-London, and put into Newport yesterday. She will have to discharge.

The St. Lawrence and Chicago Forwarding Company has held the general annual meeting, and elected officers for the ensuing year, with Sir Hugh Allan as President.

The Hudson River Agricultural and Driving Park Association, announce that the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of August next have been fixed upon for the Summer trotting meeting.

The Annual Report of the Kansas State Treasurer shows nearly $65,000 in the Treasury, and no warrants outstanding. The Permanent School fund of the State is over $1,000,000.

WESTERN TICKET AGENTS—WAY FARES REDUCED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A meeting of the Western Passenger and Ticket Agents was held here this afternoon, at which it was announced by the representatives of the Eastern lines that they had reduced the way passengers' fare on their roads to three cents per mile, to take effect on Jan. 1.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Yellow Jacket is quoted at $170, Consolidated Virginia at $360, Gould-Curry at $42, Ophir at $118 50, California at $390, Savage at $121, and Belcher at $49 50.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

SHOCKING MISMANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANIES' BUSINESS—STOCKWELL'S FREE-AND-EASY STYLE OF DRAWING CHECKS ON THE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The examination of Mr. Irwin to-day, owing to the condition of his health, was neither very long nor important. His evidence stands substantially to-night as last night. The House has no meeting to-morrow, and the full committee has adjourned till Monday. The subcommittee hope to complete Irwin's examination before that day. It is the purpose of the sub-committee to read the whole of Irwin's testimony to the full committee, in public session, and to give an opportunity for cross-examination in behalf of the Pacific Mail Company, and for questions from all the members of the committee. It is hoped that the testimony may be thus read on Monday.

During the afternoon to-day, while the House was in session, several witnesses were examined by the full committee with open doors. They were a former Vice President, T. T. Johnson.; F. W. G. Bellows, also a former Vice President; Director James D. Smith, and Vice President George P. Scott. The checks, stubs, and books of the company were exhibited, and the examination was in large part confined to inquiries concerning entries in the accounts. Mr. Johnson's testimony was confirmatory of the dispatch of two days ago in THE TIMES, which gave a history of the $650,000 check drawn to the order of Irwin. The testimony to-day was very severe on Stockwell. It indicated that he was in the habit of drawing checks of the company to the order of one person and charging them in the accounts of another, and then carrying along and taking care of them in such a way as to falsify the accounts and make them show almost anything but the truth about the use of the checks. One check for $100,000, and another for $300,000, are charged to individuals or firms who never received them or had anything to do with them. The funds to be expended in Washington were charged variously to the San Francisco agency and to the accout of profit and loss. In the latter account appeared one item of $25,000 and another of $40,000 charged in January and February, 1872. There is also a check made to the order of one Abbott, who was in some matters an agent of the company in Washington. All these items, which seem to be chargeable to Washington expenditures, amount to nearly a million of dollars, but there is nothing in the records of the company thus far disclosed to show what amounts really came to Washington, or what went into stock speculations in New-York. Mr. Smith, who was a Director and a member of the Executive Committee when Stockwell was authorized to pay necessary expenses in Washington, testifies positively that the statement was made to the Executive Committee and also to the board that the expenditure under the resolution would certainly exceed $10,000, and would be confined to legitimate uses, such as for hotel bills, for arguments before the proper committees, and similar services. Mr. Scott particularly spoke in very severe terms of what he called the misappropriation of the company's funds and securities by Stockwell, and of the action of those officers of the company who permitted it.

It may be positively stated that Irwin has not yet given the names of any parties with whom he had financial transactions for securing the passage of the subsidy. The brokers whose names appear in the accounts will be summoned to testify before the Committee.

EXAMINATION OF T. T. JOHNSON, SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY, AS TO THE BOOKS—CHECKS DRAWN TO IRWIN'S ORDER FOR $750,000—NO REPORT EVER MADE OF HOW THIS WAS EXPENDED—TESTIMONY OF OTHER OFFICERS AND EX-OFFICERS—STOCKWELL'S ARROGANCE AND ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER THE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY—ENORMOUS SPECULATIONS AND LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Committee on Ways and Means this afternoon examined T. T. Johnson, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, with reference to the books. It appears that six checks were drawn, one for $650,000 and the others aggregating $100,000. At first they were made payable to the order of A. B. Stockwell, and delivered to Vice President Bellows, who took them to the room of Mr. Stockwell, the President. Bellows came back to the Secretary in a few minutes and said they were to be drawn to the order of Irwin. This was done and the original checks were destroyed. These checks were indorsed by Irwin. No explanation was given for the change. The witness had no knowledge of the transactions involving these amounts. There were no entries in the books that any part of the $750,000 was returned.

Witness gave the information how Eldridge and Irwin, formerly the California agents of the company, rendered their accounts to the company, and said he had no knowledge that there were any open questions between them and the company. The transactions of the Executive Committee were always brought before the Board of Directors for their ratification and approval. On the 14th of February, 1872, the Executive Committee was called, when a resolution was passed, as follows: "That the President, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to employ counsel and incur such other expenses as may be necessary in connection with measures for an additional subsidy now pending before Congress." On the 21st of February the minutes were unanimously approved and ratified by the Board of Directors. After this the $650,000 passed to Irwin, and by him checked out. On the 9th of May, a draft for $2,000 through Jay Cooke & Co., was given to R. C. Parsons, and charged to Stockwell. Witness, after further examining the books, said he also found an entry of a loan to Stockwell for $23,482. All these items were for the same month, and a special loan to Stockwell of $20,000. At the board the statement of the President was that only five, six, or seven thousand dollars would be necessary. He was authorized to draw for it. No other objects than those stated in the resolution were there mentioned. The President said the amount would be required for gathering statistics from the Treasury Department about the commerce of China, Japan, and India for the information of Congress and the public press, showing the increase of trade and commerce with those countries. No report was ever made as to how the money was expended. Mr. Stockwell never informed the board he had employed Irwin to look after the subsidy.

In answer to a question witness said he knew Stockwell received the bonds of the company and used them in what he claimed to be the company's transactions. He was not aware that Stockwell used them for his own use. On May 15, 1872, Stockwell ordered a check for $50,000, to be drawn to the order of Charles Albert, to be charged to Messrs. Eldridge and Irwin. He did not know whether any account had been rendered covering this money. There were sundry items of expense for years in Washington for services rendered the company, such as claims against the department on which Albert charged a small commission. He did not know of any account having been rendered by Parsons, nor did he know that Parsons was an agent of the company. He only heard that Parsons had personal relations with Stockwell. The only agent the company had in Washington was William P. Tisdell, and he could scarcely be called an agent. As a clerk of the company, he was sent anywhere the interests of the company might require. Witness repeated that Stockwell himself employed Irwin; the company did not. He had always looked on Irwin as an employe of Stockwell.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BELLOWS.

F. W. G. Bellows, being sworn, was asked to state his relations to the company at the time of the subsidy. He said he was Vice President and a Director of the company in May, 1872, and continued as such till the following May. He was Vice President pending the application for a subsidy. He confirmed the testimony of the Secretary as to the drawing of the checks. He remembered there were individual checks of Stockwell's in Irwin's hands, and thought that these checks were returned before the others were given. The private checks were for $400,000 or $500,000, not all in one check. They were sent to Irwin, in Washington, accompanied by a private letter. Irwin replied to Stockwell that he had not received the amount he expected according to the understanding. Witness thought the amount of the private checks was $400,000, and Irwin wanted $500,000. He thought the $50,000 drawn to Albert's order covered a part of the money finally given to Irwin. At the time Eldridge and Irwin went out of the service of the company as agents the balance of the account was credited to their successors. This was done that they might balance in the course of business and cover the $500,000. The vouchers covered sundry expenditures in Washington, &c. Witness did not know what these expenditures were. A check was drawn dated San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1872, for $29,053, payable by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to —— or bearer, for sundry expenses in Washington. The witness was not aware of the details. Mr. Albert was not employed as counsel of the company, and was not paid by salary. He received commissions on the drafts he collected, and fees for the transaction of business with the departments. Irwin was the only agent in Washington at the time the subsidy was pending. He supposed Albert came to New-York for the $50,000 to be used, in some way, in procuring the subsidy. The witness, having been asked whether he knew of any money having been expended here, as charged to the San Francisco agency, replied, he thought such money was charged to profit and loss. He could not say how much, but supposed about $50,000 or $60,000. The witness, looking over the books, mentioned the sum of $25,000 charged to profit and loss, and $40,000 as a special loan to Stockwell.

TESTIMONY OF VICE PRESIDENT SCOTT.

George G. Scott testified he had been a Director of the company since May, 1873, and was elected Vice President last May. He had no connection with the company previous to that time, and therefore had no knowledge of what took place during 1872. While in Europe he met Irwin. He did not know of a suit against Irwin until he told him. Irwin declined saying anything about disbursements made in Washington. Irwin only told him his ground for general defense. Irwin showed him the bill of particulars. He felt sensitive, and thought it wrong to make him responsible for the acts of his superior officer. He said he was ready to state to the company how the money was expended, and by whose orders. Witness informed Irwin he would be responsible for the board to meet him, and hear his explanations. Witness called the attention of the board to this subject last Thursday week, and stated the proposition Irwin made to him, namely, to give a full statement of his transactions. Irwin did not tell him the names of the parties who disbursed the money, or through whom it was disbursed. Witness, a short time ago, had a conversation with Stockwell, but learned from him no facts as to how the money was spent. Stockwell did not know where the money went except from the entries in the books. The subsidies were not a subject of conversation. He saw Stockwell in London in November; his health was good; he had been in Europe since April, 1874. Witness knew nothing from the books as to the disbursements made at Washington. The custodians of the property of the company not only gave Stockwell, when President, its assets, but its money. It was only necessary for him to demand $600,000 or $700,000, and it was given him without asking questions. This was contrary to the constitution and by-laws, which prohibited any member from expending more than $5,000 without the consent of the Board. There was only one explanation for Stockwell's course; he was exceedingly arrogant, and would in a moment have dismissed those who opposed him. The resolution for the payment of necessary expenses in connection with the subsidy did not mean bribery, but the employment of counsel and other legitimate transactions. Stockwell's stock operations and losses were enormous, and he is largely indebted to the company. The company did not admit that the affairs were closed between it and Stockwell, but that Stockwell is liable for considerable money due to the company.

DIRECTOR SMITH'S EVIDENCE.

James D. Smith testified he was elected Nov. 16, 1871, a Director of the company, and has continued as such to the present time. He was present at the board to consider the subject of a subsidy. The resolution adopted was to meet such legitimate expenses as might be incurred. Witness asked Stockwell what amount would be necessary. Stockwell spoke of lavish expenditures, hotel bills, counsel fees, &c. Witness reminded Stockwell that more than $5,000 could not be spent without a vote of the board, when Stockwell replied that the expenses could not be over $10,000. Stockwell never reported the progress made on what the agent was doing. Stockwell had entire direction of the money. No communication was made to the board after the subsidy was passed. Stockwell went out of office in May, 1873. Witness never heard of any voucher presented to the company touching disbursements in Washington. Stockwell spent a large amount in obtaining the subsidy.

Mr. Hatch stated to the committee that he should like to be present when Irwin's testimony was taken.

Mr. Dawes, as Chairman of the committee, replied: "When Irwin's testimony is taken it will be read to the full committee, and no objection will be made to receiving such explanations or testimony as gentlemen may present."

The committee then adjourned till Monday.

THE EXAMINATION OF IRWIN.

The subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee asked Irwin only a few and comparatively unimportant questions this morning, when his suffering from headache and nervous prostration compelled a postponement of his further examination until to-morrow.

OPPOSITION TO SUBSIDIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 18.—A resolution was offered in the House to-day asking the Ohio members of Congress to oppose all measures for granting subsidies to lines of steam-ships, and to oppose any indorsement of, or further issue of, bonds to any Pacific Railway lines.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS TO RESUME WORK ON FULL TIME.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 18.—It is expected that the mills will start up again on full time on the 1st of January, but on a still further reduction of ten per cent. on the wages. The latter proposition has been under discussion for several weeks, and is strongly supported by a number of the leading manufacturers.

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—Charles S. Pratt, a contracting cartman at Winchester Armory, while passing through Munson street, near Beaver Pond, just outside the city limits, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, was attacked by several highwaymen. From one of them he wrested a knife and stabbed him with it, but another struck him with a slung-shot, and then they robbed him of $400. In holding him on the ground severe internal injuries were inflicted. He was left for dead, but revived and began to crawl to his home on Canal street, which he reached in great agony in two hours and a half. He lies in a critical condition. No clue has been found to his assailants.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES—THE LEGISLATURE CALLS FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 18.—As predicted in the TIMES dispatches yesterday, the Legislature this evening passed a resolution calling upon the United States Government for troops to suppress the alleged insurrection in Vicksburg. It was also resolved that a joint committee of the House and Senate be appointed to investigate the difficulties in Warren County.

The General Press Agent at Jackson, Miss., sends the following:

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 18.—In the Senate to-day the committee to whom was referred Gov. Ames' message, presented a majority and minority report. The majority report embodied a resolution urgently calling on the President of the United States for troops to suppress insurrection, and to prevent future occurrences of a like nature. The minority report diametrically opposes the conclusions of the majority, and states whatever circumstances may have demanded Federal interference, certainly there is now no necessity for United States troops, unless to assist in carrying the special election ordered in Warren County by the Supervisors. The majority report was adopted. The House passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate Vicksburg affairs, and appropriating $5,000 to pay the expenses of said committee. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

ARREST OF NEGROES FOR THE MURDER OF JAMES GRAY—ONE OF THE PRISONERS ADMITS THE SHOOTING.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 18.—The negroes who were engaged in the Snyder's Bluff fight were brought to this city to-day, on a warrant for the murder of a negro named James Gray. One of the prisoners, Silas Oliver, admitted that he shot Gray, under orders from Jeff Tucker, a prominent man in the Black League, but who seems not to have had any military command. Oliver stated that he hated to kill the man, but was sworn to obey his officers, and when Tucker told him to kill Gray he raised his gun, fired and killed him instantly. The negroes charged Gray with giving the whites intimation of the proposed attack on Vicksburg, and refusing to join them (the blacks) against the whites. Oliver says he heard this stated by the leaders of his squad, before the order was given him to shoot. The affidavits charge Oliver with malicious and willful murder, and Jeff Tucker with being an accessory thereto. The prisoner is held to await an examination on Wednesday next.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Three fires occurred in New Haven, Conn., yesterday morning. The first resulted in the destruction of the tin and rag establishment of Wheeler & Co., at No. 5 Oak street. The loss on the stock is $10,000; insurance, $3,250 in the Ætna, of Hartford, and $2,250 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia. The loss on the building is $3,000; insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, for $2,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. The second fire was in a tenement-house, corner of Ashmun and Eaton streets, and was caused by a kerosene lamp. The loss is $500. The house is insured in the Springfield, of Springfield, Mass. The third fire caused but little damage. It was set by an incendiary, under the stoop of the house of Judge Peck, of the City Court, corner of Park and West Chapel streets.

A fire occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the patent paint and roofing establishment of Pond, Binns, Lee & Co., Fifth street, between North Tenth and Eleventh streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Loss on stock $6,000, and on building $500. The loss on the stock is not covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the overturning of a kettle of boiling oil.

A fire broke out in Smith's brick block, Knoxville, Ill., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Two men were killed by the falling of the walls. The building was occupied by H. L. Bailey, hardware merchant, and J. S. Brewer, druggist. The estimated loss is $45,000, and the insurance $16,500. The fire was under control at 7:30 yesterday morning.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in a frame stable at the corner of Canton and Sycamore streets, Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss on the building of $100. A horse owned by Maurice Brown, and valued at $75, was burned to death during the fire.

A fire in a large block of dwellings on Lawrence street, Boston, yesterday morning, damaged six buildings to the extent of $9,000. A defective flue was the cause. The buildings were fully insured.

A fire at Napierville, Du Page County, Ill., yesterday morning, destroyed five business places on Main street, including the Post Office. The total loss is about $25,000; insured for about $4,000.

A special dispatch from Evansville, Ind., says: "Deig's flouring mill and its contents were burned last night. The loss is $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance."

A grocery and four dwellings at Bronxville, Westchester County, were burned yesterday morning. The loss is probably $15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Loren Hayden's grain store. at South Deerfield, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $3,000; partially insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of Thomas Bolton, on the first floor of a three-story building situated on the Boston road, near the Bronx River, in the late town of West Farms. The fire spread rapidly, and in a few moments had extended to an adjoining tenement-house owned by Nathan Burchell, and occupied by five families. All the occupants of the house escaped in safety, but both buildings and their contents were destroyed. The loss of Mr. Bolton is estimated at $7,000. The upper floors of the building owned by him were occupied as club-rooms; loss on furniture, $2,000. The loss of Mr. Burchell is estimated at $3,000. The families in the tenement-house lost all their furniture, and their aggregate loss is estimated at $2,000.

At noon yesterday, a fire occurred in the grocery store of C. W. Dashe, No. 324 Broome street. Damage to stock, $2,000; insured in the Mechanics' and Traders' Company for $2,500. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,800. The fire originated from a defective flue.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the hat store of Lockman & Baum, on the first floor of No. 420½ Grand street, causing $800 damage to building and contents. Fully insured.

At 8:30 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred on the top floor of Nos. 80 and 82 White street, occupied by Hirshkind & Parker, clothiers. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a stove. Damage, $100.

At 10:50 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred on the top floor of the house No. 38 First avenue, occupied by Francisco Hérnley as a dwelling. Damage, $50.

THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—A deputation from the manufacturers of Montreal had an interview with the Premier in regard to the classification of the articles in schedule C of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty, and also to ascertain the proper bearing and interpretation of certain words used in enumerating the articles under the free list.

Mr. McKenzie promised to take their views and suggestions into consideration.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—In the Reichstag, to-day, during the consideration of the appropriations for the Foreign Office, Herr Windhorst opposed the grant for the secret service, and moved to strike it out.

Herr Benningsten replied that the motion was simply an attack on Prince Bismarck, in whose person the Ultramontanes unceasingly and bitterly assailed the German Empire and the national policy. He asked that the Reichstag pass a vote of confidence in the Chancellor by rejecting the motion to cancel the grant for the secret service.

A division took place and Herr Windhorst's motion was defeated by a vote of 71 yeas to 199 nays.

Prince Bismarck entered the Reichstag immediately after the vote on Herr Windhorst's motion was announced.

ASIA MINOR.

THE FAMINE—AN APPALLING PROSPECT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—The *Levant Herald* publishes distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor. The prospect is represented as appalling.

CUBA.

FATAL DUEL BETWEEN LAWYERS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—A fatal duel took place here to-day. It grew out of a quarrel between two lawyers. One of the parties, Diego Mendo Figueroa, recently published articles in the *Voz de Cuba* condemning in strong terms the course of Manuel Castellanos in an inheritance case. Pepe Castellanos, son of the latter, resented the insult and struck Figueroa. A recourse to arms was arranged, and the affair came off this morning. Four shots were exchanged. At the last fire Castellanos received a bullet in the forehead, and was instantly killed. Figueroa was not touched.

It is reported that another duel will be fought by the seconds. Young Castellanos leaves a wife and child.

THE DOUBLE TRACK FREIGHT RAILROAD.

SUBSTANCE OF THE BILL REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS AND CANALS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The bill reported to-day by Mr. Hurlbut, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, is a substitute for the bill introduced by him last Winter to charter a double track freight railway from tide water on the Atlantic Coast to the Missouri River. It proposes to incorporate and confer a national charter upon the Continental Railway Company, a corporation existing under the laws of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and formed by consolidation under the laws of the above-mentioned States of previously existing corporations. The object of this corporation is declared to be to construct and operate a railroad for freight only, with two or more tracks from any convenient point on the Hudson River or New-York Bay, within twenty miles of New-York City, to Council Bluffs, Iowa, or elsewhere on the east bank of the Missouri River, in the State of Iowa. The tracks must be laid with steel on solid steel-headed rails, and the construction of the main lines must be commenced at both ends within one year, and finished within four years from the enactment of this bill. The company is also authorized to construct branches deflecting from the main line at convenient points to run to Chicago and St. Louis, and such other branches, not exceeding two on each side of the main line in any one State, as may be desired. The company may also lease or purchase other lines of railway subject to the consent of the States wherein located. It must transport all cars, and any freight offered, on equal terms for all persons or corporations at rates which are minutely prescribed. Bulk freight—such as grain, coal, timber, &c.—received in cars without handling by the company, must be transported at the following rates: Five mills per ton per mile for all distances exceeding 750 miles; 6 mills for distances between 400 and 750 miles; 7 mills for distances between 300 and 400 miles; 7½ mills for distances between 150 and 300 miles, and 8 mills per ton per mile for less distances, provided that in the Winter months, from Nov. 1 to May 1, these rates may be increased one mill per ton per mile. A commission of five members, of whom three shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and two by the company, are to have power to classify freight and fix the maximum rates for such classes as are not specifically described or named in this bill, and who are also required to proportionately reduce all rates whenever the net earnings of the road exceed eight per cent. per annum on its actual cost. The bill proposes in return for these considrations that the United States Government shall guarantee five per cent. interest on thirty-year construction bonds of the company to the extent of $20,000 per mile of equivalent single track, or about $60,000,000 in all.

UTAH.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE PROBATE COURTS—THE KILLING OF GEORGE SNIVELEY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 18.—About one year ogo Nicholas Lawless killed George Sniveley, at Ophir, Utah. He was indicted and tried by the Probate Court, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. He was afterward held for trial by the District Court. The case was decided by Chief Justice McKean to-day. He says: "The Probate Courts of Utah have not and never had jurisdiction in criminal cases. Nevertheless judgments rendered by them and executed, and the time to appeal from which having expired prior to the 23d day of June, 1874, are declared by act of Congress valid. Such a judgment, when pleaded in abatement, will be treated by this court as a bar to a prosecution for the same offense in this court since the passage of said act of Congress. This court will not inquire whether it was competent for Congress to validate a void judgment. As the defendant did not appeal the former judgment is therefore a bar against the present indictment."

BURGLARS IN CANADA.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Dec. 18.—Last night at midnight the house of a farmer named Andrais Pettit, living near Port Nelson, was violently broken into by a gang of desperadoes, two of whom entered Mr. Pettit's bedroom, while the rest guarded his son's bedroom with revolvers. The ruffians carried off cash to the amount of $7,000. Mrs. Pettit was knocked down in defending his money, and Mr. Pettit was foiled in attempting to wrest a revolver from the hands of one of the robbers. They escaped with the money, and were traced to Hamilton.

STEALING RAILROAD PASSENGER TICKETS.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Boston and Lowell and Eastern Railroad Companies for some months past have been on the track of parties who have been engaged in stealing their passenger tickets. The Boston and Lowell Company, it is said, estimate their loss at $56,000. James A. Remick, a diamond-dealer, has been fined $100 for receiving tickets from conductors. Further developments are expected.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD GENTLEMAN.

CLIFTON, Ontario, Dec. 18.—An old gentleman named Vandereleys, a resident of this place for the past twenty years, who has been missing since Thursday last, was found dead, this morning, below the river bank between Clifton and Niagara Falls. It is supposed he missed his footing and fell down a precipice.

ENGLAND.

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—MR. DISRAELI'S HEALTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

A very uncomfortable impression has been produced among those who are most intimately and thoroughly versed in foreign affairs, by the announcement of the intention of the Russian Government to call a second conference on the rules of war at St. Petersburg, and this impression has been confirmed by the telegraphed report, in this morning's papers, of Prince Bismarck's declaration at Berlin that Germany is on the best of terms with Russia, and is bound to be so. It is not supposed, of course, that there is any intention to apply the new rules which it is sought to introduce in a direct attack on England, but those who are best acquainted with the secret policy of St. Petersburg have no doubt that the conference is intended as a polite method of, as it were, pushing England off the pavement. The Emperor of Russia has never forgotten the cool distrust and disdain with which the English Government treated the Brussels Conference, at which they were represented by a listener who was destitute of any power to vote or to commit his Government in any way; and the object of the new conference is supposed to be that Russia, Germany, and Austria would adopt the new rules, and leave those States which will not agree to them out in the cold. It is strongly hoped that Lord Derby will have spirit enough to deal with a challenge of this kind, but the hope is not a very confident one. It is believed that the reported conspiracy against the Czar in Russia, though inaccurate and exaggerated in details, had a real foundation. It is known that for some years past there has been a certain degree of antagonism between the Czarowitch, who sides with the Old Russians, and the Czar, who has rather leaned to a more liberal policy; and the alleged movement against the Czar is interpreted as a warning to him on the part of the Old Russians which he has not failed to take to heart. The notion of this party is that Russia has of late been too much let down in Europe, and that it is time to assert her authority. A coup of some kind or other as a peace-offering to the Nationalists is therefore not improbable. It may be conceived that, after her treatment in this country, the Empress of Russia will not be a very cordial advocate of English alliance.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It seems to be thought that Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby went rather too far, the other day, in assuring the deputation which waited on them with regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, that the Government would take care that English interests were duly provided for before they sanctioned any arrangement between the Canadians and the United States. It is naturally asked what powers of compulsion the British Government can bring to bear on Canada in such a case? No doubt Lord Derby could refuse to sanction the treaty; but could he venture to provoke the conflict which would immediately follow? The general opinion, therefore, seems to be that the Ministers made a mistake in committing themselves to a threat, or something very like it, which they will not be likely to have the courage to carry out. The *Saturday Review*, in an article on the subject, says:

"No Minister is held to promises which he is unable to perform. The merchants and manufacturers who may reasonably resent the possible preference of the colonists for foreigners over English traders will be powerless to oppose any policy which may approve itself to the judgment of the Canadian Parliament. The only effect of a contest would be to encourage the party which inclines to annexation, and to secure a triumph to the champions of colonial independence. There is no disgrace in acknowledging the unavoidable limitations of imperial power."

The *Economist* speaks out even more strongly. It hopes that the difficulties which have occurred in regard to the commercial treaty between Canada and the United States will draw attention to the disadvantageous side of the connection between Canada and this country in which some of these difficulties originate. After giving an account of the questions which have been raised, the *Economist* goes on to say that the tendency of them clearly is to sever the connection between England and Canada:

"It is impossible that any people can go on long as the Canadians have done, desirous of close commercial intercourse with their next neighbor, but forced to consider in their arrangements the requirements of a third country which has a peculiar political claim to be placed on the most favored footing. Sooner or later the existence of the burden must be felt, and will create the desire to break through it. The position of England with reference to Canada must also tend to make the United States more exacting on some points, and so to hamper Canada in attaining a satisfactory arrangement. The United States has to consider its own tariff, and it must always have in view that if it stipulates for low duties on its own goods going into Canada, and Canada in deference to the connections with England admits English goods at the same duties, the result may be a new encouragement for smuggling along the frontier between it and Canada. English goods may thus find their way indirectly into the United States, through the very clauses of the Reciprocity Treaty which the United States negotiators might otherwise think must be to their advantage. * * * It will be a good thing in the long run if the inconvenience we describe continues to be felt, and stimulates the Canadians to desire independence or actual incorporation with the United States. The present arrangement is so unnatural and prejudicial to both Canada and England that the gradual demonstration of its evils is only a cause for satisfaction. Were Canada independent we should not only be free of a great political risk, just as Canada itself would, but the absence of any special relationship between this country and Canada would facilitate closer intercourse of every kind between it and the United States, which is a far more important matter to us than closer intercourse with Canada."

THE HEALTH OF MR. DISRAELI.

It is now understood that Mr. Disraeli has been much more seriously ill than was at first supposed. He has been for some time in rather a weak state of health, and the gout, of which he has had a very violent attack, has shaken him very much. The malady itself has been so much reduced as to permit him to go to Bournemouth, on the Hampshire coast, but it is feared that it may be some time yet before he recovers from the debility into which he has fallen. The Cabinet Councils are for the present suspended, and it is doubtful whether they will be resumed until after Christmas. It may be taken for granted that Parliament will not meet before the usual time, that is the second or third week in February, and it may possibly be somewhat later.

ILLNESS OF LADY STANLEY.

Lady Augusta Stanley is at present in a very critical condition. She caught typhoid fever in Paris, and having partially recovered was rash enough to return to London. The fatigue of the journey has caused a relapse, and, though there are favorable symptoms, the doctors are not very hopeful. Lady Augusta is a sister of the late Earl of Elgin and wife of Dean Stanley. She was at one time attached to the court as a Lady of the Bedchamber, and is one of the Queen's most intimate and confidential friends.

THE CASE OF DR. KENEALY.

Dr. Kenealy has been disbarred by the Benchers of Gray's Inn, and the event has of course occasioned no surprise. The Benchers had, after his persistent defiance, no alternative but to strip him of his gown, and indeed he may almost be said to have cast it off. It was impossible that a man could be permitted to address the Bench who was week by week continually vilifying and insulting those who sat on it. There is in some quarters a good deal of sympathy with Dr. Kenealy, for his case is not one of moral delinquency, but rather of constitutional infirmity. He is in fact the victim of an ungovernable temper, which makes him behave like a madman. Some years ago he gave a ferocious beating to one of his children, and was punished by imprisonment. His attacks on the Judges and a great many other public men have betrayed a similar spirit. His appeal to the Judges from the decision of the Benchers will be heard without delay, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, the late Solicitor General, will appear for the appellant. This, however, does not necessarily imply on Mr. Harcourt's part approval of Dr. Kenealy's conduct, but only a desire that he should not suffer for want of competent legal assistance.

CREMATION.

It is, perhaps, a sign of the times that a lecture on "Cremation" is to be delivered at the Royal Institution on Jan. 18, by Mr. Armytage Bakewell. Rev. Mr. Haweis has also a book on the subject in the press. It can only be a joke, but it may be a prediction, that Dean Stanley is already getting ready a corridor for urns at Westminster Abbey.

THE DEVASTATION.

The Devastation, it seems, is not going either across the Atlantic or the Bay of Biscay just yet. She was designed as far back as the early part of 1869, and she has never yet been trusted in really rough ocean waters. There was a talk of sending her to Vigo this Autumn to see how Atlantic waves agreed with her; but the visit is postponed, for it has been discovered that all openings to below except from the hurricane deck would have to be closed for four or five days, and toward the end of that time the atmosphere between decks would become "a poisoned air-bath." When this has been put right the Admiralty will consider whether she can safely be sent into the open sea; but not much hope is entertained of her ever being fit for that.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

James W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General; William Burnett, Supervising Inspector General of Steam-boats; Henry Clay Wright, Appraiser of Merchandise, at St. Louis, Mo.; John W. Fuller, Collector of Customs, District of Miami, Ohio; William S. Thrall, United States Marshal, Southern District of Ohio; David B. Wilson, Pension Agent at Fairfield, Iowa; John F. Clements, Pension Agent at Macon, Mo.; John H. Ketcham, of New-York, Commissioner for the District of Columbia; William M. Bowers, Collector of Customs at San Diego, Cal.; Jacob Parmenter, Collector of Customs at Champlain, N. Y.; A. P. Shattuck, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Mississippi; Michael Shaunessy, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Mississippi; James Crawford, Superintendent of the Mint at Carson City, Nev.; Alexander Martin, Melter and Refiner at San Francisco, Cal.; George A. Black, Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

Consuls.—Frederic Borcherdt, of Wiscon, at Leghorn; James Scott, of Ohio, at Honolulu; Isaac F. Shepard, of Missouri, at Swatow.

Public Land Officers.—Eli Gilbert, Receiver for the Arkansas Valley District, Kansas; Thomas W. Pugh, Receiver at Fargo, Dakota Territory; Joseph E. Knowlton, Receiver at Duluth, Minn.; Justin A. Moulton, Receiver, at Worthington, Minn.; Warren Adley, Receiver, at Alexandria, Minn.; Mariano Basela, Receiver, at La Messila, New-Mexico; Charles McDonald, Receiver, at Shasta, Cal.; Charles H. Chamberlain, Receiver, at San Francisco, Cal.; Peter Mantor, Register, at Bismarck, Dakota; Luther M. Eggers, Register for the Western Land District, Kansas; Charles A. Morris, Register for the Arkansas Valley District; Lawrence La Point, Register, at La Mesilla, New-Mexico; John S. Wand, Register, at Susanville, Cal.; L. N. Judd, Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Dakota.

Postmasters.—Thomas Newell, Passaic, N. J.; A. M. Condit, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Sophia Mackhelm, Weehawken, N. J.; A. E. Raynes, Yreka, Cal.; J. M. Way, Winchester, Ind.; Mrs. Esther M. Speed, La Grange, Ind.; David W. Shock, Noblesville, Ind.; F. W. Miller, Elkhart, Ind.; Samuel K. Lathau, Mount Vernon, Ill.; Gallus Rutts, Jr., Highland, Ill.; O. C. Towne, Pecatonica, Ill.; Mrs. M. E. Harlan, Winchester, Ill.; J. H. Wilson, Braidwood, Ill.; William E. Ward, Alton, Ill.; G. D. Ommbraugh, Leroy, Ill.; Alonzo E. Axtell, Harvard, Ill.; J. L. Camp, Dixon, Ill.; A. M. Ayres, Urbana, Ill.; O. Rose Baker, Princeton, Ky.; Eli J. Marsh, Chillicothe, Mo.; John W. Collins, Chestertown, Md.; Louis Marchand, Irwin Station, Penn.; Abraham Cassell, Marietta, Penn.; John K. Torbert, White Haven, Penn.; Mrs. Harriet Ogle, Somerset, Penn.; L. C. Peysert, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Abraham Goodwin, Jr., Kingston, Penn.; Leonard Taggart, Emporium, Penn.; William Sedgwick, Cunningham, Penn.; Chalkely C. Brosius, Clarion, Penn.; Mrs. Mary Henderson, Blairsville, Penn.; Hugh O. Wilson, Slatington, Penn.; Charles Jones, Conshohocken, Penn.; Robert H. Grier, at Jersey Shore, Penn.; H. W. Bardwell, at Tunkhannock, Penn.; James Trotter, at Greenville Court-house, S. C.; T. D. Oxner, at Winnsborough, S. C.; Andrew J. Burr, at Olympia, Washington Territory; John Parsons, at Black River Falls, Wis.; Perry H. Raymond, at Albany, Oregon; V. A. Otero, Albuquerque, New-Mexico; J. M. Mathes, Bedford, Ind.; R. M. Nebeker, Covington, Ind.; A. J. Buchanan, Spencer, Ind.; William G. Chambers, Sparta, Ill.; Mrs. Jennie Clough, Griggsville, Ill.; William H. Livers, Mendota, Ill.; William H. Needham, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Thomas J. Tyner, Brookville, Ind.; Alexander G. Jones, Chester, Ill.; James H. Egan, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Henry Ecker, Fayetteville, N. Y.; William C. Rodgers, Jordan, N. Y.; Warren Carswell, Herkimer, N. Y.; Joseph Moore, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Egbert Denton, Mayville, N. Y.; J. E. Owen, Randolph, N. Y.; William A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.; P. J. Hedges, Whitehall, Mich.; William Verbeck, Holland, Mich.; E. D. Richmond, Pentwater, Mich.; Julius Ropes, at Ishpeming, Mich.; Samuel W. Abbott, at Menominee, Mich.; John Milone, at Uhricksville, Ohio; Henry Biehn, at Ripley, Ohio; Mrs. Hester A. Birdsong, at Bellaire, Ohio; Daniel J. Benton, at Oxford, Ohio; Mrs. Belle E. Parshall, at Lebanon, Ohio; Levi Weirick, at Tiffin, Ohio; George A. Blocker, at the National Military Home, Ohio; James D. Aston, at New-Richmond, Ohio; Samuel Watt, Jr., at Ada, Ohio; Mary A. Risley, at Delphos, Ohio; Charles B. Wheeler, Greene, N. Y.; Charles A. Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y.; John D. Berry, Fonda, N. Y.; John W. Van Etten, Lyons, N. Y.; A. L. Whiteman, Wapakonetta, Ohio; J. D. Campbell, Ottawa, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen M. Hendrickson, Medina, Ohio; George A. Humrickhouse, East Liverpool, Ohio; William A. Bugh, Berlin, Wis.; Charles E. Buell, Geneva, Wis.; Jacob M. Weber, Kilbourn City, Wis.; Charles R. Libby, New-London, Wis.; H. S. Beardsley, Tomah, Wis.; Henry Bradley, Elkhorn, Wis.; Burr Sprague, Broadhead, Wis.; L. B. Noyes, Marinette, Wis.; Theophilus Smith, Warsaw, Wis.; Cyrus Knox, Jr., Palmer, Mass.; R. J. Munn, Monson, Mass.; Thomas Post, Lenox, Mass.; B. W. Mayo, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Hiram Smith Jr., South Hadley Falls, Mass.; Mrs. S. S. Day, Brighton, Mass.; William W. Marshall, Rockport, Mass.; C. H. Martin, Fair Haven, Mass.; Lewis E. Gleason, Reading, Mass.; John G. Latta, Newton, Mass.; A. E. Day, Webster, Mass.; Nathan Wyman, Woburn, Mass.; F. E. Fawle, Arlington, Mass.; Charles E. Thorn, Horsehead, N. Y.; N. M. Osborn, Rahway, N. J.; Elam Sanford, Perth Amboy, N. J.; H. Dodd, Bloomfield, N. J.; John A. Howland, Long Branch, N. J.; James Hamilton, Monroeville, Ohio; Charles Z. Winters, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Abner Astick, Mount Gilead, Ohio; Thomas C. Thompson, Cardington, Ohio; A. G. Bees, Ashland, Ohio; A. M. Yost, Staunton, Va.; H. H. Hamlin, Augusta, Me.

ARKANSAS.

A STATE BOARD OF INSURANCE CREATED—$25,000,000 OF NEW BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 18.—The Senate, to-day, in Committee of the Whole, adopted a bill creating a State Board of Finance, with authority to issue $25,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of taking up the floating indebtedness of the State, and procuring money to pay the current expenses of the Government during the ensuing year. The State lands are to be mortgaged as security for the payment of the bonds.

THE STRIKING SAILORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 18.—About sixty sailors who are on strike marched to Greenwich Point to-day. The Captain of the Theresa Wolf, loading with coal for Charleston, fearing the men intended mischief because he had shipped a crew at reduced rates, communicated with the Police authorities, who sent a squad of officers down on the Police tug to preserve the peace. By the time the Police arrived the men had dispersed. They had only called to inquire when the vessel would start out, and whether a crew had been shipped.

PHILADELPHIA'S LOST BOY.

EFFORTS OF THE POLICE TO UNRAVEL THE ROSS MYSTERY.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING'S LAST TRAIL—THE ONEROUS LABOR OF THE DETECTIVE FORCE—A STARTLING AND PAINFUL THEORY FROM NEW-JERSEY—REMOVAL OF THE CHILD-STEALERS' BODIES TO CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY—HOPES OF EARLY SUCCESS IN THE SEARCH.

Superintendent Walling yesterday communicated to a TIMES reporter the details of his expedition in search of Charlie Ross. The story, as given in the modest way of the Superintendent, not only affords a fair index of his untiring energy and great tact, but also conveys a good index of the clever detective ability already expended on the case, and the magnitude of the work required to accomplish the desired end. Superintendent Walling prefaced his statement by saying that the result of his present expedition was a good illustration of the way in which information, supposed to be most important in its probable results, proved perfectly valueless. This expedition was founded on such a chain of extraordinary circumstances that before leaving this City he felt certain of success. Some days since he received information that an old lady named Russell, who owned property in the Thirteenth Ward, had been a great friend of Bill Mosher, that he had lived in one of her houses, and that she had furnished him with money to start an oyster saloon in Grand street, under the name of Johnson. The Superintendent began to investigate the matter and detailed Detectives Silleck and Titus to attend to it. They learned that Mrs. Russell, a widow whose late husband kept a junk shop in the Thirteenth Ward, was the owner of the tumble-down tenement-house No. 118 Ridge street, and that none of her tenants knew her residence. This was reported to Superintendent Walling, and on Wednesday he proceeded to the house to investigate. Detectives Silleck and Titus were in waiting at a convenient distance. He went into a room on the first floor, and pretending to be an officer of the Board of Health, said that the cellar was in a very bad condition, full of wet and dirt. He told the woman that she ought to take care of her children, as they might get diphtheria, and asked her who the owner of the property was. She replied that Mrs. Russell owned the house, and that she lived in the country somewhere, but that she had been up stairs about an hour previous. The Superintendent then went up stairs to the room indicated, and there saw a man and a woman. He repeated the same story, and asked who the owner of the house was. The man replied, Mrs. Russell. The Superintendent said that he would like to see her, and asked where her residence was. The man said he did not know where she lived, but that her residence was in Connecticut. The man further stated that the nuisance in the cellar came from the stable next door, and Superintendent Walling said that he would look into the matter, and left. Finding that the condition of the cellar was really due to the stable, Superintendent Walling returned, and asked the man if he could not tell him the address of Mrs. Russell, as he wished her to make a complaint against the owner of the stable. The man asked the Superintendent if he could not represent Mrs. Russell, and the Superintendent said "No." The man replied, "That's curious, for I'm her son." The Superintendent thought this more curious, for the son not to know where his mother lived. He left the house, and ordered Detectives Silleck and Titus to watch it, and follow Mrs. Russell's son. They remained on the watch, and Superintendent Walling returned to Police Headquarters. The officers had not been long watching the house when they saw Mrs. Russell come out accompanied by her son. She had evidently been concealed in some other part of the house. The officers followed them to Twenty-fourth street, where Mrs. Russell owns some property, and thence to the Grand Central Depot, where they learned that Mrs. Russell lived at New-Britain, Conn. They purchased tickets for that place, telegraphed Superintendent Walling to that effect, and went in the same train with Mrs. Russell. Superintendent Walling next received a telegram from Detective Silleck that there was nothing there, and that officer speedily returned to the City. On his return he informed Superintendent Walling that a young girl thirteen years old was at Mrs. Russell's house, and he also gave the startling information that a boy about four years old had been brought to Mrs. Russell's farm-house four months ago by a man and woman, and had died there of membraneous croup. Detective Silleck also stated that the people in the neighborhood, on asking Mrs. Russell who the parents of the child were, were treated gruffly. This extraordinary chain of circumstances fairly staggered the Superintendent. He at once thought that the child so buried was Charlie Ross, and notified Mr. Frank Lewis, uncle of the stolen boy, to accompany him to New-Britain. They started at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, and reached Mrs. Russell's farm-house. There the Superintendent's hopes of success were blasted by the discovery that the boy who died there was a grand-nephew of Mrs. Russell; that his father, James Comerford, a son of one of Mrs. Russell's brothers, lived on the farm; that himself and wife had come from Mount Orange, N. Y., to New Britain, and that the child had been attended during its illness by the Mayor of the town, who is also a physician. A photograph of the dead child was shown the Superintendent, and conclusively proved it was not Charlie Ross. Mr. Lewis then showed a photograph of Charlie Ross, and Mrs. Russell and her relative Mrs. Comerford cried over it, and said that they would assist the Superintendent in every way they could. Mrs. Russell said the only reason she had for not making known her residence was that she did not desire to be served with summonses by the Board of Health regarding her City property. "So," said the Superintendent to the reporter, "you see that the very device I practiced to enable me to gain information was, after all the very one which actuated Mrs. Russell in keeping away from me. But Mrs. Russell said she met Mrs. Mosher in the street, and was told by her that her husband and she had to fly from Philadelphia, where they had been living for a long while, as the Police were after them."

Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, arrived in the City yesterday, it is understood, to conduct negotiations consequent on offering $2,500 for the return of Charlie Ross. The Secret Service officers have been enlisted in the case, and are working in the various cities where they are stationed.

A STARTLING THEORY FROM NEW-JERSEY.

The *Evening Journal* of Jersey City last evening reported some facts which it has collected, in the belief that they will throw some light upon the mystery surrounding the disappearance of little Charlie Ross. The supposed clue is based upon the unclaimed remains of a little boy, three or four years old, found floating on the 16th of last month in the waters of Newark Bay, at the foot of Sixteenth street, Bayonne. The dead burglars made Newark and the "Kills" one of their favorite haunts. They were both well known to the Police of Bayonne, and their yacht was often seen at anchor both in Newark Bay and in the cove near the coal docks. Their movements were closely watched, and on one occasion, soon after a robbery had taken place in the First Ward, Chief Whitney visited the yacht in search of the missing goods. The general belief was that the owners of the yacht were engaged in smuggling. A frequent anchorage of the yacht was at the entrance of Newark Bay, between the light-house and the railroad bridge, in the immediate vicinity of the place where the drowned child was found. The locality where the body was found was one where it would be impossible for any such little fellow to have strayed. These circumstances, taken in connection with the almost unprecedented fact that no one ever appeared to claim the body, point to the possibility that the body was that of the missing boy; and the propriety of exhuming the remains is suggested.

THE DEAD BURGLARS.

REMOVAL OF THE BODIES TO CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY—A CONVERSATION WITH THE UNDERTAKER.

The bodies of William Mosher and Joseph Douglass remained at the Brooklyn Morgue until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which hour they were removed to Cypress Hills Cemetery apparently for interment. But few persons called during the day to look on the dead burglars, and whoever did call belonged to the lower classes. The undertaker, John H. Munn, of Avenue D, New-York, who had obtained from Coroner Jones the permits necessary to remove the bodies, arrived at the Morgue at 11:30 o'clock, and at once proceeded to put the remains in proper condition for burial. In reply to a question by a TIMES reporter he stated that, knowing the responsibility of the family of Douglass, he undertook the burial expense without thinking of future remuneration, seeing which Mosher's friends, who are poor and of whom he knew very little, asked him to undertake the burial of Mosher, at the same time promising payment afterward. The coffins in which the bodies were placed were made of rosewood, with heavy silver-plated mountings, and bearing the following inscriptions on silver plates:

Joseph Douglass, died December 14, 1874, in his 29th year.

William H. Mosher, died December 14, 1874, in his 53d year.

Douglass' birthday would have fallen, had he lived so long, on the 17th of December.

The bodies having been placed in the coffins, were put into the undertaker's wagon and driven to Cypress Hills Cemetery. A coarse blanket covered the coffins, and not a solitary person followed the remains to the graveyard. Arrived at the cemetery, a relative of Douglass', who declined to give his name, took charge of the bodies and saw them deposited in the receiving-vault. No burial ceremony whatever was performed, nor was there any assemblage of the friends of the deceased present.

The coffins were left in the receiving-vault, at the suggestion of the undertaker, in case the bodies should be required within a few days to be inspected for any purpose. The remains of Douglass will be interred in a small village in the northern part of the State of New-York, where his mother is buried. Mosher's remains will be interred on Long Island; the locality is not yet known, but it will not be far outside Greenpoint. In the meantime, the coffins will remain in the receiving-vault at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

A strange man who called at the Morgue on Thursday forenoon, in company with Douglass' sister, paid it another visit about 11 o'clock the same night. He admitted that he was slightly connected with the dead men, and it is supposed that he is married to Douglass' sister. He said he had known both of them "over in Jersey," and, in fact, lived in the same house with them, but finding that they were men of desperate character, he left the place. The stranger was very like Mosher in appearance, and may be a brother. He evidently knew both the men well. He denied that the woman who represented herself as Douglass' wife was such, and stated further that Douglass' sister had not seen him for eight years, until she saw him dead. A TIMES reporter conversed with Mr. Munn, the undertaker, last night at his residence in Avenue D, in reference to the probabilities of Charlie Ross' recovery. He replied with a serious shake of the head, that he "would be surprised if that boy was not found before Sunday."

In answer to an insinuation that the boy was dead and would never be found, Mr. Munn replied that he did not believe a bit of it, and furthermore believed that the Police had got upon the right track at last, and that within the past twenty-four hours.

As Mr. Munn is pretty well acquainted with the friends of Douglass and Mosher, and knew the former from his childhood, he may have good grounds for his belief.

KATIE KING.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER'S "EXPOSURE" OF THE FRAUD—VIEWS OF ROBERT DALE OWEN.

Although the Katie King stories are hard of belief to persons of common-sense, the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* loudly-trumpeted "exposure" of the fraud has scarcely the consistency that will serve to convince previous believers in the reality of the manifestations. It is very wordy, but in effect as follows:

"This gentleman [who detected the fraud and whose name is not given] visited these seances on several occasions, and was disposed to look at the matter more from a scientific standpoint than otherwise. Things were going on smoothly; money was flowing into the coffers of the 'mediums,' and Katie's friends were jubilant at the number of converts daily being made to the cause of 'spirit materialization;' but suddenly, without warning, Katie disappeared. Night after night her devotees assembled to welcome her return. The 'medium,' with plaintive voice, sang, 'I am coming, I am coming;' but she did not come. In the meantime the gentleman who was seeking knowledge under difficulties had been making extraordinary exertions to find her daily whereabouts—otherwise her boarding-house. Little by little he quietly picked up information that enabled him to find a young lady who he thought very much resembled Katie King. By certain peculiarities which he observed in the Katie of the other world at the séances he found that a young woman who resembled Katie generally, and had her peculiarities, took her meals with great regularity at a certain house. He then shadowed this woman, and found that she attended all the séances at the Holmes' house, and ultimately concluded to scrape an acquaintance with Katie in the flesh, choosing as an auspicious time an hour when the lady of materializing tendencies had been rendered happy by a good, square worldly meal. The first interview was a failure; the supposed protested that she 'did not believe in spiritualism,' declared that she 'had seen the manifestations at Holmes' but once, and so far as she knew they were all right.' These assertions, however, did not satisfy the earnest seeker after truth, and various schemes, devices, plans, and promises were resorted to in hope of discovering some of the many 'presents' that had been made to Katie. Through patience, perseverance, and certain considerations, one present was produced. This satisfied the gentleman that he was in the right place. More patience, perseverance, and promise, and out dropped another, and so on until a small table was covered with rings, lockets, crosses, beads and robes worn in the different "spheres" from which Katie had kindly descended to visit mortals at so much per capita. The object of the gentleman's efforts was to so narrow down the evidence of fraud that he might be able to 'knock the botton' out of the humbug at a blow, and here was his object attained. Here was not only the veritable Katie weepingly acknowledging her duplicity, but producing 'material' evidence of it in the shape of all those little tokens of regard which she had been fondly believed to have borne off in her spirit shape to her abode in the other 'spear,' as most of the 'affected' term it. The presentation of these could not possibly fail to convinse the persons who had given them to the spiritual Katie that the latter had a place of deposit on this planet for her valuables, so that course was determined upon. All who are acquainted with Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Henry T. Child, of this city, will not hesitate to say that they are honest, upright, truthful men, but, like the rest of humanity, they were liable to be deceived. The party who had made the discovery consulted these gentlemen, showing them the 'presents' which Katie had kindly loaned him. They, having been identified with the manifestations from the first, were considered, when the fraud was discovered, the proper parties to denounce them. In order to make the conviction absolute on the part of those who had hitherto indorsed the manifestations, that the 'materialization' process was a most barefaced humbug, the gentlemen improvised a séance. Procuring a suitable apartment, to which he invited a number of 'Katie's' friends, the gentleman prearranged with the lady, who now acquiesced in his suggestions for her appearance, dressed in the gauzy fabrics and other trappings she used to disport herself in at Holmes' shows. She did so, a sort of cabinet being hastily improvised, and the exposure was rendered complete, beyond a chance of cavil or dispute. As a result there are a few spiritualists who are better and wiser men and women, and, as a still better result, a check was administered to a most dangerous excitement, which was beginning to affect the minds of thousands of superficial thinkers, as it had already weakened those of many men and women who believe all too willingly in the trickery of designing, greedy New-Yorkers, of the true 'Yankee' stripe. The woman who personated Katie King has already returned, as far as possible, all the presents she received to those who gave them to her. She deeply regrets her part of the swindle, and if all the facts in the case could be made public she would be freely forgiven by those who were duped by her aid."

The Philadelphia *Press* of the same date (Dec. 18) reports an interview with Robert Dale Owen on the day previous, which incidentally proves that no such evidence of fraud as asserted above had been presented to him by the anonymous correspondent of the *Inquirer*, although Mr. Owen has felt called upon for good reasons to withdraw his indorsement from the Holmeses. The *Press* says:

"A *Press* reporter, in a conversation yesterday with Robert Dale Owen, asked him if he would state distinctly whether or not he had discovered any direct evidence of fraud or trickery at any of the Holmes' séances. Mr. Owen replied that if he had made any such discovery he would certainly have published it far and wide, because, though a professed spiritualist, he was also an honest investigator, and he loved the beautiful faith too well to allow impostors to defile it a day after he had become cognizant that true mediumship was being supplemented by trickery."

"Am I to understand by that," asked the reporter, "that you are unable to state positively whether the Katie King now exhibited is a materialized spirit or a physical organism?"

"Yes; I make no accusation against the Holmeses, but simply withdraw my indorsement of their manifestations, because they, in the face of their numerous promises, failed to accede to my request that they should move the cabinet away from the boarded-up window, place it on castors, and, in brief, give us a seance under strict test conditions."

Reporter—In the event of a temporary failure of the Holmes' mediumistic powers, do you think that a substitution of a human being for the materialized spirit of Katie King was possible under the circumstances?

Mr. Owen—Yes; it was possible, and simply because the mediums appeared unwilling to give a séance under conditions which would make it impossible, I announced that I was unwilling to longer certify to their reliability. I never have supported and never will indorse any spiritual manifestation, however simple, where there is a particle of doubt concerning it. I would rather persistently refuse to support an apparently doubtful but valid manifestation than to even tacitly consent to have my name used in connection with an alleged spiritual manifestation which should afterward prove to have been produced by human agency only. While I am confident that the form which appeared at the Holmes seances last Summer was the materialized spirit of Katie King, because at that time the mediums permitted me to employ any tests I chose to suggest, I have no such assurance that the figure which now appears is that of a spirit. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have refused to permit me to go up to the aperture and speak to Katie, as I did last Summer, giving as a reason that the spirit was not yet strong enough to endure it, and yet all who have investigated the subject know that contact with any mortal in harmony with the spirit really strengthens, instead of weakening, the soul who is trying to appear before us in its original form.

Reporter—Do you not think it possible that, if deceived for a time this Fall, you could also have been deceived last Summer? A.—It is possible, but not probable, for the reasons I have given.

THE CANALS.

THE BUSINESS DURING THE PAST SEASON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES—THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES LOSING MONEY—THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS DECREASED—THE TRADE GONE TO THE RAILROADS.

The canal season which closed on the 12th inst. has been one of the most disastrous on record to the lake and canal transportation companies. The combined rates for freight were ruinously low, being on an average about twenty-seven per cent. under those of the previous year, and forty-two per cent. under the rates of 1872. From these facts it would be supposed that the volume of business would have increased, but the contrary is the case. There has been a large falling off in the carrying trade, amounting to nearly twenty per cent. as compared with last year, while the railroads have largely increased their trade. This falling off in the quantity of grain transported by lake and canal is also remarkable from the fact that the gross receipts of grain at this port during the year from all sources will at least be 15,000,000 bushels more than the quantity received the previous year. In 1873 the gross receipts of bulk grain at New-York were 72,714,370 bushels; the receipts during the present year up to Dec. 1 were 84,033,146 bushels, and it is estimated that before the 31st of this month 3,000,000 additional bushels will have been received, making the total for the year 1874 over 87,000,000, an increase of 14,300,000 bushels. This does not include coastwise and canal receipts from Baltimore and Philadelphia, which, added to the increase given above, would make at least 15,000,000 bushels. The receipts of grain at Buffalo by lake and Grand Trunk Railway from Jan. 1 to Nov. 28, 1874, were, according to the Buffalo *Courier*, 57,482,351 bushels, against 66,116,274 in 1873, showing a decrease of 8,633,923 bushels. The exports of grain by canal for the same period were 40,615,661 bushels, against 50,130,447 for the corresponding period in 1873, showing a falling off of 9,484,786 bushels. The exports of grain from Buffalo during this year may, therefore, be put down at 10,000,000 bushels less than last year. The receipts of grain at the lake ports, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis were, up to Dec. 5, 163,679,053 bushels, against 157,309,513 bushels in 1873, showing an increase of over 6,300,000 bushels, but the shipments from these ports for the same periods were only 125,399,782 bushels, compared with 130,247,311 bushels in 1873.

The reduction which has taken place in freights applies more to the transportation on the lakes than to the canals. During the season lake freights were so low that sailing vessels were run at a loss. Freights opened at six cents a bushel for wheat between Chicago and Buffalo, and it did not go beyond this figure during the whole season. If it had remained at the opening rate the transportation companies would doubtless have been satisfied, but it tumbled down rapidly until it reached two and three-quarter cents a bushel in September, and the average for the whole season has been only 4.6 cents for wheat and 4.2 cents for corn. Out of these rates, too, a rebate of one dollar per thousand bushels had to be allowed as commission. The canal freights opened at 12 cents, but like the lake freights soon declined, and in September the charge was only 8 cents, and the average for the season only 9.7 cents for wheat and 8.7 cents for corn. Contrasted with 1872 the lake rates show an extraordinary falling off. In November, 1872, the freights were 12.4 cents for wheat and 11.4 cents for corn, while last month the charges were only 4.6 and 4.2 cents respectively, or only a little more than one-third of the rates two years ago. Taking the lake rates for the whole year does not make it more favorable for 1874. In 1872 the average rate by lake was 11.1 cents, while this year it has been only 3.9 cents. The rates by land although much depressed, do not show such a large reduction within two years as that which has taken place in lake freights. In November, 1872, the rates were 16 cents for wheat and 14 for corn; last month they were 9.7 and 8.7 cents respectively, or about 60 per cent. of the rates two years ago. In 1872 the average rate by canal was 13 cents; this year 10 cents, a falling off of 23 per cent. Taking the combined rates by lake and canal for 1872 and 1874, there would appear to be a falling off from 24.1 cents to 13.9—equal to a reduction of over 42 per cent. in two years.

The canal tolls collected in Buffalo from the opening of the season to Nov. 30 were $1,196,355, against $1,415,493 in 1873, a decrease of $219,138. The number of boats cleared this year was about 8,000, against 9,500 last year.

One of the causes which have led to this depressed state of affairs is said to be the action of the Grangers of the West in holding back their crops for the purpose of controlling the European market. Last year, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 5, the receipts (crop movement) at lake ports were 79,343,681 bushels, while this year, for the same period, the receipts at the same ports were only 64,650,584 bushels. The Grangers, however, did not succeed in their movement to increase the price of breadstuffs, as Russia and other European countries, having a large surplus of grain, supported the English markets at reasonable prices. The successful introduction of steam on the canals has had no doubt an effect in reducing the canal freights. The steam canal-boats have carried wheat from Buffalo to New-York for eight cents per bushel, returning with a cargo of merchandise, so that having double freights they realized a considerable profit, and were enabled to make their freights lower than those charged by the ordinary canal-boats.

A prominent member of the Produce Exchange, in conversation with the writer, said that the falling off in the traffic of the canal showed the necessity of reducing the tolls on the Erie Canal. Speaking of the Erie Canal, the Lockport *Daily Journal* of the 7th inst. says:

"In view of the experience of the past year, the question. How shall we save and sustain the Erie Canal? comes home to the people of this State, and especially to Western New-York, with unusual force. By the experience of the past year, we have no reference to canal management, but to the active and to the depressing competition given to it by the railroads. We do not find fault with that competition if it is from transportation prices that are permanent, reliable, and not designed to break down the canal with the view of commanding the situation. The first step necessary to make the Erie a paying institution is to relieve it from the incubus of the lateral canals. The people of the State, by an immense majority, have decided that the heavy, depressing load of the laterals shall be removed, and the duty of carrying that decision into effect by appropriate legislation is devolved on the Legislature soon to assemble at Albany.

With these excrescences cut off, the Erie, economically managed, can be made to pay with the tolls greatly reduced, and the reduction of tolls is another essential element of sustaining the Erie Canal. The legislators of Western New-York, on assembling, should make it their first great object to carry into effect the obvious wishes of their constituents—the lopping off of the dead branches of the Erie, and the securing of low tolls. Against these excrescences no argument worthy of consideration can be brought."

Last year at the close of navigation there were nearly 3,000,000 bushels wheat, corn, and oats frozen in the canal, but this year it is believed there is not a single bushel frozen in.

THE BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE IN FAVOR OF A REDUCTION OF TOLLS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—The Board of Trade this morning adopted a resolution in favor of reducing the tolls to one-half mill per mile a thousand pounds on grain and produce, and one-half the present tolls on lumber. Statistics were presented showing that while the aggregate receipts of grain, &c., at the four competing ports of Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York have increased in seven years from $29,999,851 to $72,231,061, and are nearly two and a half times as large as they were at the beginning of that time, those of New-York have increased only one-half. The receipts of flour and grain on four rival routes have increased five times as rapidly as those of New-York, while the receipts of grain at New-York, a sure indication of the tendency of all the rest of her trade, have thus fallen enormously behind those of all her rivals. The transit of cereals by canals has suffered yet more severely; it was in 1873 even less than in 1861, although there has been a decided revival under a reduction of tolls. This year the canal has been in excellent condition, freights unprecedentedly low, and receipts at the upper lake ports the same as last year. The exports by canal from Buffalo have been nearly 10,000,000 bushels less than last year. Thus the question is no longer how much revenue can be raised from tolls, but how far they can be reduced so as to retain in the cities and the State of New-York the great prize of Western trade on which their commercial position depends. The abolition of all tolls on merchandise and all Western-bound freight was recommended, as was also giving the canals their lowest legally required width of seventy feet and depth of seven feet, and the early action of the Legislature as to the constitutional amendment for the disposal of the lateral canals, thus reducing the expenses of the canals, and affording means for a large reduction in the charges on the trade of the State. The abolition of weigh-locks and needless collectors, officers, &c., was also recommended. Copies of the resolutions are to be sent to the Governor elect, the Legislature, when convened, the Canal Board, the Produce Exchange and Chamber of Commerce in New York, and other commercial bodies.

OBITUARY.

COMMANDER WILLIAM B. CUSHING.

The death is announced at Washington, in the thirty-second year of his age, of Commander William B. Cushing, so well known for his daring exploit which led to the destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer Albemarle, on the night of the 27th October, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C. Commander Cushing was born in Wisconsin, and was appointed to the navy from New-York on the 25th September, 1857. He resigned the following year, but re-entered the service in 1861 as an acting officer. He received his commission as Lieutenant on the 16th July, 1862, and was attached to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron for four years, up to 1865. His coolness, courage, and conduct on board the steamer Ellis, which he commanded in November, 1862, first brought him into prominent notice. He had received orders, on the 23d of that month, to capture the town of Jacksonville, to intercept the Wilmington mail, to take possession of any vessels found in New River Inlet, and to destroy any salt works found on its banks. In compliance with these instructions he at once entered New River Inlet, and, after reaching Jacksonville, he captured twenty-five stand of public arms, a large mail, and two schooners. He then proceeded down the river, shelling a rebel camp on his way, and came to anchor about five miles from the outer bar, it being impossible to take the steamer from the river that night. The following morning the enemy opened on him with two pieces of artillery from a bluff, but these were soon silenced, Lieut. Cushing having brought the Ellis within short range without receiving fire. Soon afterward the Ellis unfortunately grounded, and all efforts to get her off proved fruitless. This rendered Lieut. Cushing's position perilous indeed, but he proved equal to the occasion. He caused everything to be removed from the steamer, with the exception of the pivot gun and a few small arms, and the crew, having been called to muster, were told that they could go aboard the prize schooner. The Lieutenant then called for six volunteers to remain with him on board the Ellis and fight the remaining gun. The required number of volunteers was at once obtained, and the prize schooner was ordered to drop down the channel and await the termination of the impending engagement. On the morning of the 25th the enemy opened a cross-fire on the Ellis from four points, with heavy rifled guns, so disabling the Ellis that the only alternative left was surrender or a pull of one and a-half miles in a small boat, under fire, to the schooner. The latter alternative was chosen. Lieut. Cushing fired the Ellis, reached the schooner, and made sail for sea, and four hours afterward arrived at Beaufort. In the official reports of Commander H. K. Davenport and Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, the conduct of Lieut. Cushing was specially commended. In about two years afterward he again distinguished himself by the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle, at Plymouth, N. C. On the night of the 27th October, 1864, he ascended the Roanoke River in a torpedo-boat, having the second cutter of the steamer Shamrock in tow. He passed the rebel steamer Southfield without being noticed, and arrived within a short distance of the ram before he was discovered, when he cut loose the cutter, ordering her to board the Southfield and capture the picket stationed there, while he attacked the ram with the torpedo. Although the enemy kept up a severe fire of musketry and with howitzers mounted on the wharf, he succeeded in exploding his torpedo under the Albemarle at the same instant that the gun of that vessel was fired on the torpedo-boat, which immediately filled, and Lieut. Cushing having ordered his officers and men to save themselves, jumped overboard. Most of the officers and men were captured, a few were drowned, and only two escaped. Lieut. Cushing fortunately reached shore, and, after a long journey through the swamps, came to a creek, and the following night he made his way out to the steamer Valley City. For this daring and successful act he received a vote of thanks from Congress and a complimentary letter from Hon. Gideon Welles, the then Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary said that the details in connection with that perilous undertaking having been altogether left to Lieut. Cushing, to him and his brave comrades belonged the exclusive credit of that daring achievement. The judgment and courage displayed on that occasion by Lieut. Cushing could scarcely have been expected from so young an officer, his age at that time being only twenty-one.

The Hartford *Courant* gives the following as the correct version of the selection of Lieut. W. B. Cushing to destroy the rebel ram Albemarle:

"The department had, through spies and the observations of naval officers operating in Albemarle Sound, obtained full information as to the size, effectiveness, and locality of the terrible ram which was built for the express purpose of clearing our forces out of the North Carolina waters and the fortified places of Roanoke and Newbern. The department had charts and plans prepared, and then, looking about for one of its officers of high rank, selected Rowan for the enterprise. Accordingly, he was sent for and offered an advance of a grade if he would undertake the desperate service. But, with the conviction begotten of long experience, he declined the offer. Cushing was then thought of as a young man of desperate courage, and he was sent for. After carefully studying the plans, he turned, with beaming eye, to Assistant Secretary Fox, and said: 'I'll try it, Sir; I'll do my best.'"

Lieut. Cushing all through the war distinguished himself by signal acts of perilous adventure. He combined coolness and sound judgment with a courage unsurpassed, and on all occasions proved himself a valuable officer. He was commissioned as Lieutenant Commander Oct. 22, 1864, and subsequently served on board the steamer Lancaster, flagship Pacific Squadron, 1866-7, and afteward commanded the steamer Maumee, of the Asiatic Squadron, during the years 1868 and 1869.

Just previous to being disabled for active duty, he was in command of the third-rate screw steamer Wyoming, of the North Atlantic Squadron, to which he was ordered at the time of the threatened difficulty with Spain over the Virginius affair.

HON. JOHN B. RICE, M. C.

Hon. John B. Rice, member of Congress from the First District of Illinois, died in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was born at Easton, Md., in the year 1809, and in early life followed the humble occupation of a boot-black. He was never ashamed of acknowledging his former occupation, and years ago, when he was Mayor of Chicago, he gave an annual dinner to the boot-blacks of that city. Mr. Rice, as he grew to manhood, studied for the theatrical profession, and in the year 1837 he made his first appearance on the stage as the uncle in "George Barnwell," and he appeared during the same year in this City, at the Bowery Theatre. After a successful career he retired from the stage in 1856, and removed to Chicago, of which city he was elected Mayor in 1865, and re-elected to the same position in 1867. In the Fall of 1872 he received the Republican nomination to the Forty-third Congress from the First Illinois District, and was elected by a large majority. He was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY BY JAMES FISK'S WIDOW.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—The case of Lucy D. Fisk, wife and administratrix of the late James Fisk, deceased, of New-York City, against the State Insurance Company, of Jersey City, came up before the United States Circuit Court to-day. A jury was impaneled, when the question was raised whether this suit was commenced within the time provided for in the policy. After argument, the court directed a non-suit to be entered.

This suit was brought to recover the amount of a policy on the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF BRIG G. J. TROOP.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 18.—The crew of the brig G. J. Troop were taken off the wreck this morning by the steamer Virgo, when going on to Sydney. The two Hacketts and Campbell, of the boat's crew, and also the men belonging to the vessel, were saved. Only three of the boat's crew were drowned, namely, William Cann, Captain Downey, and Beth Kennan. The crew had food and shelter while on the wreck.

A BANK ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—Early this morning the Hochelaga Bank, on St. Francis Xavier street, was entered by burglars, who blew up the safe; but before they had time to secure the money policemen were attracted to the place by the noise, and the burglars escaped.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION—Dec. 18.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

VISIT OF THE KING OF HAWAII TO THE CAPITOL.

Mr. CAMERON stated that King Kalakaua was in the President's room, in the rear of the Senate Chamber, and suggested that the Senators call upon him there. He moved that a recess be taken until 1 o'clock, and that the Senate proceed in a body to the House of Representatives at 12:15 o'clock, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony attending the reception of the King. Agreed to.

The Senators then proceeded to the President's room, where they were presented to the royal visitor, and at 12:15 o'clock proceeded to the House of Representatives in a body, headed by Vice President Wilson and Sergeant at Arms French.

At 12:35 the Senate returned to the Chamber, when Vice President WILSON took the chair and said if there was no objection the session of the Senate would be considered as resumed.

At 12:40 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 1:10 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

KING KALAKAUA.

In the opening prayer by the Chaplain, he alluded to the expected visit to the House to-day of King Kalakaua, and prayed for the Divine favor on himself and his kingdom. There was an immense crowd of spectators in the galleries and in the corridors, and on motion of Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, ladies were admitted to the hall.

Punctually at 12:15, (the hour fixed for the reception,) the doorkeeper of the House announced the presence of the Senate of the United States, and thereupon the members of that body, headed by Vice President Wilson, filed into the hall and took the seats assigned to them, being the three front rows in the eastern section. In ten minutes afterward the fall of the Speaker's gavel indicated the presence of the King at the main door, and then, after the Senators and members had risen to their feet, and while they remained standing, the King, supported on either side by Senator Cameron and Representative Orth, Chairmen of the respective Committees of Foreign Affairs, walked down the main aisle and took a position in the area in front of the Speaker's chair.

Senator CAMERON then said: "I have the honor to present to the Speaker the King of Hawaii." The Speaker, addressing the King, said:

YOUR MAJESTY: On behalf of the American Congress I welcome you to these halls. The Senators from our States and the Representatives of our people unite in cordial congratulations upon your auspicious journey, and in the expression of the gratification and pleasure afforded by your presence in the capital of the nation as the nation's guest. Your Majesty's appearance among us is the first instance in which a reigning sovereign has set foot upon the soil of the United States, and it is a significant circumstance that the visit comes to us from the West and not from the East. Probably no single event could more strikingly typify the century's progress in your Majesty's country and in our own than the scene here and now transpiring. The rapid growth of the Republic on its Western coast has greatly enlarged our intercourse with your insular kingdom, and has led us to acknowledge your wisdom and beneficence as a ruler, and your exalted virtues as a man. Our whole people cherish for your subjects the most friendly regard. They trust and believe that the relations of the two countries will always be as peaceful as the great sea that rolls between us—uniting and not dividing us.

The King had a momentary conference with one of his attendants, Judge Allen, and then the latter, expressing his regret that the King was so afflicted with a cold and hoarseness that he was unable to read his reply to the Speaker's address, proceeded to read it for him, as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: For your kind words of welcome I most cordially thank you. For this distinguished mark of confidence I tender to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives my highest sentiments of regard. It is in accord with the very courteous and generous treatment which I have received from the Executive Department of the Government and from all the people whom I have had the pleasure to meet since I landed on the shores of the Pacific. I appreciate the complimentary terms in which the honorable Speaker has referred to me personally. For our success in government and for our progress in a higher civilization we are very much indebted to the Government and people of this great country. Your laws and your civilization have been in a great degree our model. I reciprocate most cordially the hope for the continuance and growth of friendly relations between the two countries. I am most happy, gentlemen, to meet you on this occasion.

The Speaker then came down from the chair, and was personally introduced to the King. After an exchange of courtesies, the Speaker returned to the chair, knocked with the gavel, calling members again to their feet, and the King retired as he had entered, followed by the members of the Senate. The spectators dispersed and the House proceeded with its regular business.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS IN THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, the Senate bill for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands who suffered from grasshoppers, was taken up, briefly discussed, and passed.

A DOUBLE-TRACK FREIGHT RAILROAD.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, from the Railroad Committee, reported a bill chartering a double-track freight railway company, from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri River, and to limit the rates of freight thereon. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, E. H. Roberts, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A paragraph in relation to the mileage of United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals gave rise to a long discussion, and it was voted that the provision in the last Army Appropriation bill prohibiting the allowance of mileage is not to be construed as applying to the legal traveling fees of United States Marshals or Deputy Marshals. No fees, however, are to be allowed for constructive mileage, and all claims for mileage are to be accompanied by sworn proof that the distance for which mileage is claimed was actually and necessarily traveled by the officer.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the paragraph for the Department of Justice, and made a second attack on that department.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, also criticised the fact that the Attorney General had not complied with the law which required a report to be made of the expenditure of its contingent fund.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, replied to Messrs. Beck and Speer, and criticised the use of such words as "vampires," "thieves," "robbers," and "swindlers" in connection with a department of the government. He declared, while the Judiciary Department had not always been as economical as it ought to have been, that there had been steady, earnest work done in cutting down the expenses of that department, not alone by the committees of Congress but by the department itself. The Republican majority in Congress had, on his (Mr. Garfield's) own motion, made the appropriations for contingencies definite and precise, instead of appropriating, as the Democrats had done in their rule, millions of dollars in a lump. "If that gentleman," he continued, "sees anything wrong in the bill, let him point it out and I will help him to set it right. But I cannot answer an indictment against the universe. I am tired of this everlasting clamor; of this vagueness and mere hurrah, to which we are treated every hour, and if we do not get up and roar in answer, we are told that there is no economy in the House. They say to us, 'Wait till we come in, and we will show you our economy.' The country did wait and let you show your economy for many long years, until the Government had run down and touched bottom in bankruptcy and protest. In that broken condition the Republican Party saved the Government from degradation and slavery, and ruin, and treason and rebellion, and lifted it up into the light of freedom, and into respect, for the rights of man."

The motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected.

The bill was completed in the Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the House. There a discussion arose in reference to the rent of a house on E street for the use of the Post Office Department, it having been alleged that the rent—$4,200 a year—was exorbitant, and that Alexander R. Shepard was the owner.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, defended the action of the Post Office Department in the matter, while his colleague (Mr. Wilson) called attention to the fact that this same property had sold a year or two since for only $13,000.

The vote was taken on an amendment reducing the appropriation for the rent from $4,200 to $2,200, and it was agreed to.

A vote was then taken on an amendment abolishing one Captain, three Lieutenants, and twenty-seven privates employed as Capitol Police, and substituting for them twenty-one watchmen. The amendment was rejected. All the other amendments to the bill were agreed to in gross, and the bill was passed.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution permitting the Select Committee on the Condition of the South to proceed, either as a committee or a subcommittee, to Louisiana, to make investigations. Adopted.

THE DEATH OF MR. RICE.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, announced the death, last night, at Norfolk, Va., of his colleague, (Mr. Rice,) and moved that a committee of five members be appointed to accompany the remains to Illinois. Adopted, and Messrs. Fort and Ward, Illinois; Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Burrows, of Michigan, and Southard, of Ohio, were appointed as such committee.

The House then, at 4:50 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

A MILITARY RECEPTION.

The Light Guard, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Des Marets commanding, held a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house last evening. As much care had been used in issuing the invitations, the company was very select. The music was provided by Eben's orchestra. Dancing commenced at 10 P. M., and was kept up until a late hour. Among the prominent military guests present were Gen. N. Gano Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff, Major McLean, of the Old Guard; Capt. Drake, of the Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., and Lieut. Eb-stein, of the United States Army.

CHICAGO NOTES.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION—THE CASE OF ALICE LONG—A WRETCHED CITY HALL—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE—THE PROJECTED DEPOT FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

The Supreme Court of this State has just rendered a judicial decision of some importance to mothers. The case, which was one of appeal, is of so singular a nature, and the subject matter is so important, that I hardly need apologize for referring to it at some length. The question involved was as to the right of a father or a mother to the custody of their minor child, and the facts are briefly as follows: The controversy was between parents about the custody of a female child named Alice Long, born in Cass County, in this State, Oct. 5, 1858. The parties to the suit were married in Cass County in 1857, but just previous to the birth of the child Mr. Long deserted his wife, and went into Iowa. He gave no reason at the time for his abandonment, nor has he since. Meantime the mother gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl. The boy only lived about a year. Soon after the lapse of the required two years Mrs. Long obtained a divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion, and obtained a decree giving her the custody of young Alice. Subsequently she married a widower, the father of three children by a former wife. Mr. Long, who went to Iowa, prospered and became wealthy, and a few years ago he, too, married again. But unto him was vouchsafed no children, and his heart warmed to his child in the neighboring State of Illinois. In 1873 he made his appearance at the home of his daughter, but when he attempted to visit her her grandparents, with whom she was living, made resistance, and he failed in his intentions. The grandfather of Alice was *non compos mentis*, and it was through his teachings that Alice looked upon her father as a bad man, and refused to see him. Mr. Long then made application to one of the local courts, and on his petition obtained a modification of the decree, allowing him the custody of his daughter, now aged fourteen years, with leave to take her to Iowa, upon his giving bonds to produce her when required by the court. The daughter objected to being placed in custody of her father, and the mother resisted the petition, and appealed to the Supreme Court from the order modifying the decree. The case was heard and the facts duly considered, and a majority of the Supreme Justices directed that the order be reversed, Chief Justice Breese and Justice Sheldon dissenting.

In the minds of the court the fundamental idea involved was that of birthright. The court held that the laws and customs of this State are Alice Long's birthright, and under these laws she could not be removed from the State against her will. The modification of the decree, in their opinion, was clearly unjust to the mother. To them, as the case stood, the father was the guilty, the mother the unoffending party. He became a stranger to the child, deprived himself of her society, by his own voluntary act, and judging from his conduct the court declared him destitute of affection for Alice, while the mother was bound to her by the strongest ties. In his plea for the custody of his child Mr. Long laid great emphasis upon the fact that his present wife moved in good society, and was possessed of certain accomplishments which would be particularly beneficial to Alice. To this the answer of the court was slightly sarcastic, but perhaps true for all that. They said: "It is unnecessary to say that a woman may attend church, may teach in a Sabbath-school, and play both piano and organ, and yet be wholly unfit to be mistress over a girl reared in tenderness and affection, as Alice has been." Nor was this the only stinging remark made by Justice McAllister in the name of the court. He charged Mr. Long with having, in early life, married a virtuous and respectable girl; with having lived with her long enough to fully gratify his passions, and until she was about to become a mother, and then, without reasonable cause, basely deserted her. He denounced the blind idolatry of wealth, which the father had taken greater pains to make an exhibition of than of any personal virtues, and ruled peremptorily that riches did not affect the question in the least; that his professed ownership of $200,000 did not satisfy the conscience of the court that he was a different man from what he was when he committed the breach of his marital obligations. In the language of the court, his wealth might give him the position of President of a national bank, his personal vanity might prompt him to establish a church and a school on his own farm, and his self-interest might dictate that he keep his contracts with his fellow-men; but he might, after all, be no fit person to have the custody of the child. Mr. Long's attorney stated to the court that if Alice were permitted to be taken home by her father, she would undoubtedly become heir to $80,000 or $100,000 in her own right, but the father did not come into court, and make an irrevocable provision for her, and so the Justices refused to look upon the suggestion as a solid consideration. Justice forbid them to sacrifice the higher welfare of the child upon such suggested expectancies, and the order appealed from was reversed.

Thus the case was closed. But not until a powerful dissenting opinion had been presented. At least two learned Justices held that the child should be committed to the care of the father, and one of them, the venerable Chief Justice, expressed himself as of opinion that the mother and the child would "live to regret this blighting of a prospect so replete with all the elements conducive to human happiness, and which dawns upon very few. Both may weep bitter tears of regret, the more bitter and more agonizing because they will be unheeded and unavailing." Concerning the child's birthright, and the claim that her allegiance is due to this State, the minority of the court accepted this to be nothing more nor less than the doctrine of State rights, that wicked idea which proved fatal to the prosperity of our Southern States, deluged the land with blood, and piled up hecatombs of victims. "Alice," said the Chief Justice, "owes no allegiance to this State, nor would she owe any to the State of Iowa. For allegiance is incompatible with the idea of expatriation, a right of which no citizen can be deprived." Beyond the fact that Mr. Long got his wealth somewhat suddenly, and during the late civil war, nothing was said against him or his wife.

A SEASONABLE RECOMMENDATION.

I am reminded at this moment of an attempt that is being made to indict as a nuisance the several court-rooms of this city. A few days ago, at the opening of the December term of the Criminal Court of this county, one of the first acts performed by Judge Lambert Tree was to suggest to the Grand Jury the propriety of their inquiring into matters which concern the public safety or the public health. The Judge very carefully directed the attention of the Grand Jury to a certain building on the corner of Adams and La Salle streets, known as the City Hall. After the great fire a temporary barrack was erected in the locality mentioned to accommodate the courts and city offices. It was thrown up in the Winter season in an incredibly short space of time, and for the time it took to do it, and the time it was anticipated it would be needed, was, perhaps, as good as could be expected. Since the completion of this building it has been occupied in part by the principal courts of justice sitting constantly in this county, and by the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, and other departments of the City Government. In times of pomp and circumstance, when distinguished visitors are being shown about the city, this City Hall is invariably pointed out as one of the wonders of the Western metropolis. It is said to be the worst in existence. Judge Tree informed the jury that, owing to the flimsy and unsafe condition of the building and its vaults, the records of these courts are in constant danger of destruction, and he told them plainly that the loss of the records for a second time in our history, involving as they do the rights of thousands of citizens, would not only be a serious misfortune, but an everlasting disgrace. In this City Hall the several jury-rooms in use by the courts are so contrived that they are in fact mere dens, without light or air, and into which twelve men are thrust every day, and required to stay, whether it be one or twenty-four hours, until they render a verdict. The rooms in which the courts are held are low in ceiling, miserably ventilated, and for the most part fronting upon filthy back alleys. Having called attention to these facts, the Judge directed the jury to give them their personal attention, and, if satisfied of their truth, to at once return an indictment against the authorities who maintain the building for the offense of a common nuisance. This is believed to be another step toward getting a new court-house, although there is no doubting the fact that the present hall is a nuisance, dangerous alike to health and life and the court records.

OUR MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Unlike that of the President, our Mayor's Message was a very lengthy document. There were several columns of heterogeneous matter, mostly given over to congratulation upon the admirable manner in which his Honor has conducted the municipal affairs of this city during the past twelve months. No practical suggestions were offered as to the better way of escaping from financial embarrassments, and so far as he entered upon legislative matters, he directed his efforts to the State Legislature and not to the Common Council. Here and there, however, are disjointed sentences, and from these we learn that the present indebtedness of Chicago is not far from seventeen millions of dollars, and of which more than three millions fall due within the next six months. We are further informed that we have less than a million and a half in the City Treasury to meet this requirement. In order to encourage our people, he informs us that in a very few weeks tax-warrants for 1874, to the amount of nearly six millions, will be in the hands of the Collector—the hugeness of the joke being apparent when it is known that all of this amount has been long since appropriated, and that more than one million dollars of the taxes of 1873 remain uncollected. In a general sort of a way, he recommends that the City Treasurer should not be permittad to use or loan the city moneys for his own benefit, but instead he suggests that the Council should deposit the money in bank, and that the interest which accrues be properly accounted for by the Controller. The expediency of this is questioned by the local newspapers, it being claimed that it will be poor policy for a city to go into the loan business. He recommends the speedy erection of a new court-house, toward which end he advocates the sale of city property, of which Chicago has a vast quantity. These are about all the items in our Mayor's message worthy of mention. While on the subject, I wish to say that the Common Council has unanimously reelected Hon. Arthur Dixon as their President. This is a rare compliment, but in this instance it was well deserved.

AID FOR WORKING WOMEN.

A meeting in the interest of a movement to secure a large building and the furnishing of cheap board to working women, was held in one of the public halls of this city a few evenings ago. Among the speakers present were Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. Dr. Thomas, and Rev. Mr. Parkhurst. There seems, however, to have arisen a grave difference of opinion between Rev. Dr. Thomas and Rev. Robert Collyer as to what is necessary or proper to do for women in want of work. The latter held that such an institution is not needed, and said that this universal tendency of the poorer class of Americans to become sewing women and the like is the result of a false pride which should be discouraged. He pointed out the scarcity of good assistants in the kitchen, the excellence of the remuneration, and lamented that American women will not avail themselves of such opportunities to secure comfortable homes and fair wages. Dr. Thomas opposed this argument, for the reason that he did not think the kitchen the proper place for American women, until, at least, the dignity of the position should be elevated. Which one of these is right I shall not pretend to decide. As to the objects of the society I have only to say that Chicago is greatly overburdened with demands upon its benevolence. A woman's home, founded some years ago by the late philanthropist Paine, is already in existence on the West Side, and another boarding-house for sewing women and shop girls is not needed, simply because a few old ladies differ on certain sectarian points.

A MAMMOTH RAILROAD DEPOT.

It is reported on good authority that the General Manager of the Baltimore, Ohio and Chicago Railroad, with other officials, has been in consultation with the Directors of the Exposition building with a view of securing a portion or all of that immense structure for a temporary passenger depot. Some time ago the road in question was given permission by the Illinois Central Railroad Company to enter the Union Depot at the foot of Lake street, but the Michigan Central Road has made such strong opposition that the Baltimore officials were compelled to make other arrangements, and until they can secure the Exposition building they will use a freight depot belonging to the Illinois Central Road. The Baltimore Road made efforts to have an alliance of roads, with the object of erecting a large and creditable Union Depot, but to this the Michigan Central and the Burlington and Quincy Roads refused to agree. These two companies give as their reason for refusing to enter into such an alliance that they desire to get away from the lake shore front; but the real reason, especially with the Michigan Central, is jealousy. The Illinois Central people are still hopeful that the controversy may be satisfactorily arranged, but the Baltimoreans are not so sure, hence they are doing everything possible to secure the Exposition building. It will be a great pity if so fine an edifice, heretofore used for such laudable purposes, should be given to railways.

FRAUD UPON THE REGISTRATION LAWS.

Two cases have just been tried at Boston, in the United States District Court of Massachusetts, Judge Lowell presiding, upon libels brought against the bark Sylvia W. Swasey, formerly the Glenwood, and the brig Maria Celeste, formerly Amazon, for violations of the Registry laws. Complaint was made against these vessels by H. E. Abell, of the Customs service, for obtaining in 1869 and 1870, while at the port of New-York, American registration papers upon false and fraudulent representations to the Secretary of the Treasury. In the applications to the Treasury Department, these vessels were said to have been of foreign build and wrecked in the waters of the United States, &c., upon which statements American registers were granted in accordance with the act of Dec. 23, 1852. Upon the trial, just concluded, the Government made out very glaring cases of fraud, showing the stories told to the Secretary of the Treasury to be pure fabrications. Judge Lowell, yesterday, rendered a decision, prepared with great clearness, in both cases in favor of the Government, and ordered decrees of condemnation to be entered. Wiggins & Clark, of Salem, Mass., claimants of the Swasey, and James H. Winchester, of this City, claimant of the Mary Celeste.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

A new college (a private enterprise) to be called St. Joseph's has been opened at Key West, Fla.

The appropriation from the Peabody Fund for Tennessee, this year, will be only $20,000. Last year it was $33,500.

The total enrollment of public school children in the City of Allegheny, Penn., is 8,625; the average attendance 7,315, or 85 per cent.

A colored youth, named Edward Hillier, has carried off all the honors from forty-two competitors in an examination held in Minneapolis.

The Boston School Committee have recently raised the salaries of the teachers in the High and Grammar schools, the increase being from $200 to $500 a year.

A mathematician of Harvard has calculated that the pet dogs now owned by students would cover the quadrangle at the rate of one dog for every square yard.

Five or six colored children were recently placed in the girls' Upper High School at New-Orleans. The result was the withdrawal of over fifty of the graduating class.

The erection of the Hamline University Building, Minn., has been suspended by lack of funds. It will cost $50,000. About $20,000 have already been spent on it. The endowment fund is valued at $61,274.

A recent bequest of the late Samuel Stevens a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, for the founding of a professorship in the Theological Department of Boston University, will amount to at least $40,000.

St. Louis, Mo., cannot accommodate all the applicants for admission to the public schools. The total registration is 30,565. There are two kindergarten schools in operation, and a third is to be started next year.

Since 1861 the increase in the value of the college property of Amherst has been $800,000—the value now is $1,100,000. A quarter of a million of funds is invested for the benefit of needy students. In 1865 the students numbered only 147; now there are 361.

It is proposed to raise $50,000 by subscriptions from the school children of Chicago for the free education at the university of those students at the Chicago High School who may stand highest in point of scholarly merit when graduating from that institution.

The students have voted upon the question of early or late dinners at Memorial Hall, Harvard, the hour named for late dinners being 6 P. M. The vote was 254 for the old plan and 216 for the proposed change to a later hour. Board, so far, has cost $4 09 per week.

The Rochester School Board have determined to retrench expenses. A report and resolution are before them to dispense with the services of several school teachers, the school policeman and assistant school carpenter, and to so adjust salaries that none shall exceed $1,400 per annum.

A New-Jersey paper says: "A new mode of disciplining refractory children has been inaugurated in one of our public schools, (Hackensack.) It consists in placing a child of tender years in the middle of the floor, with its tongue protruding from its mouth, and compelling it to stand in that position for fifteen minutes."

The Germans have already introduced the study of their language in many of the public schools, and now come the Irish, who have induced the School Commissioners of Joliet, Ill., to appoint a teacher of Irish in the schools of that city. The young Irish citizens of Joliet may, therefore, be expected soon to be chattering Celtic.

The College of New-Jersey has, according to the last catalogue, 408 students. Of these, 88 are from New-Jersey, 88 from New-York, 85 from Pennsylvania, 27 from Maryland, 16 from District of Columbia, 10 from Ohio, 11 from Missouri, and 8 from North Carolina. Japan sends one, Syria one, and Washington Territory one.

Union College, N. Y., has at last made some progress toward organizing a boat club. President Potter has subscribed $700, and the following officers have been elected: President, Frederick H. Harris, of the Senior Class; Vice President, Nicholas V. V. Franchot, of the Senior Class; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Woodbridge, of the Junior Class; Secretary, Erastus D. Hill, of the Junior Class; Treasurer, Edward B. Van Buskirk, of the Junior Class.

The medical students at the colleges in Cincinnati are estimated to be worth to that city, financially, $120,000 to $150,000 per annum; that is, they spend about that amount in the city. Yet they do not live at all extravagantly, if the statement may be accepted that a club of them summed up all their expenses at $1 50 per week each. They are not sought after as boarders in private houses, it is said, their appetites being unusually keen and persistent.

The first number of the New-England *Journal of Education* will be published at Boston, Jan. 2, 1875, under the auspices of the American Institute of Instruction, and the Teachers' Associations of the several New-England States. Hon. T. W. Bicknell resigns his position as Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island to assume its editorial management, and Charles C. Chatfield, of New-Haven, Conn., removes to Boston to take charge of the publishing.

From the last triennial catalogue of Yale it appears that the whole number of graduates is 8,464, of which the number who have deceased is 4,618. The number of survivors is 3,846. The oldest graduate is Mr. James A. Van Heuvel, who graduated in 1804. Among his classmates were John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, the Hon. Henry R. Storrs, brother of the late Chief Justice Storrs, the late Bishop Gadsden, of South Carolina, and Dr. Tyler, President of Dartmouth College. The next oldest graduate is Judge John O. Pettibone, of Simsbury, who graduated in 1805.

The importance of teaching drawing as a branch of education appears to be rapidly becoming recognized. Nearly every child takes to drawing as naturally as he does to playing ball, and there certainly can be no reason, save perhaps the slight additional expense, for its not being as generally taught in our schools as are writing and arithmetic. The child that can be taught to write can be taught to draw. There are now 122 art schools, and 700 more where drawing is taught, in Great Britain, instructing 22,800 pupils, at the cost of $5 a year each; while nearly 200,000 children in the public schools, and nearly 20,000 artisans in the night schools are receiving instruction in drawing.

Among the many stories told of the late Arthur McArthur, of Limington, Me., is the following: A few days after his graduation he received a communication, in the usual form, from the President of Bowdoin College, informing him that the faculty had conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and that the parchment evidence thereof would be forwarded to him upon the payment of the customary fee of $10. Mr. McArthur made no response to the letter at the time, but nearly if not quite half a century afterward, took it down from the pigeon-hole where he had carefully deposited it, and addressed a polite note to the President of the college in his official capacity, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of fifty years before in the same terms he would have done had it been a matter of the week previous, thanking the faculty for their honorable remembrance of him, and inclosing the $10, with a request that his own example of promptness in attending to his correspondence might be copied, and the parchment forwarded to his address without delay.

The contributions to the Agassiz memorial fund are reported as follows: In Maine 743 contributors gave $83 90; New-Hampshire, 526, $64; Vermont, 163, $18 76; Massachusetts, 10,941, $2,555 07; Rhode Island, 459, $140 05; Connecticut, 227, $54 36; New-York, 6,590, $1,106 97; New-Jersey, 650, $216 19; Pennsylvania, 500, $108 81; Maryland, 12,600, $815 33; Delaware, 25, $19; District of Columbia, 2, $25; Virginia, 30, $5; West Virginia, 195, $25 45; North Carolina, 2, $2; South Carolina, 1, 25 cents; Ohio, 4,200, $174 25; Indiana, 214, $33 35; Michigan, 1,755, $172 04; Illinois, 39,380, $1,982 54; Wisconsin, 2,376, $226 04; Minnesota, 1,116, $114 67; Iowa, 919, $71 15; Missouri, 10,975, $882 79; Kansas, 315, $45; Nebraska, 59, $12 75; Colorado, 390, $66 25; Nevada, 290, $60; California, $47 50; Texas, 1, $2; England, 2, $34 16; unknown, $27 31. Total, 86,696, $9,191 94.

The inter-collegiate oratorical contest will take place at the Academy of Music, New-York, on the 7th day of January. The following are the names of the contestants from the colleges which will be represented: Lafayette, N. H., Larzalere, Easton, Penn.; Williams, Walter D. Edmonds, Utica., N. Y.; Rutgers, James Kemlo, Brooklyn, N. Y.; New-York University, J. C. Tomlinson, New-York; Princeton, W. D. Nichols, Philadelphia; Cornell, James F. Cluck, Niagara Falls. Owing to the limited number entered, the committee decided that each college could send two orators, and notice of such action has been issued. Williams College has chosen C. B. Hubbell, and Princeton S. M. Miller, as second representatives. Prizes to the amount of $400 will be given. The first prize in oratory will be a silver wreath, and the successful competitor will be known as the "Wreath Man."

The exercises on Founder's Day at Wells College, at Aurora, Cayuga County, on the 11th inst., the seventh recurrence, taking place on the seventieth birthday of the venerable Henry Wells, were of a particularly interesting character. The study hall in the college building was filled by an attentive audience at 7 o'clock in the evening. Rev. Dr. Strong, Acting President of the College, occupied the chair, with Hon. Henry Wells at his right. The Trustees present included the founder, Rev. Dr. Strong, and Hon. E. B. Morgan, Henry Morgan, Esq., William H. Bogart, Esq., of Aurora, and Hon E. B. Judson, of Syracuse. The Auburn delegation embraced Rev. Drs. Hawley and Hecox and other well-known citizens. From Syracuse were Messrs. W. H. H. Smith, E. B. Judson, Jr., J. H. Clarke, W. S. Wales, Wing R. Smith, J. H. Davis, and E. C. Kellogg. After religious exercises and an original song of welcome by the choral society of the students, Rev. H. A. Nelson, D. D., of Geneva, delivered the annual address. His topic was, "The Feminine in Eloquence."

The Albany *Express*, referring to the recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court respecting the rights of colored children in the public schools, says: "In the State of New-York the common schools in the rural districts have, ever since we have had a common school system, been as free to the children of colored parents as to the children of white parents. Many years ago an act was passed authorizing cities, union school districts, and districts organized under special legislative enactment, to establish and maintain separate schools for colored children, but making stringent provisions that the course of instruction in such separate schools should be equal to that in the schools for white children. Under this provision of law most of the larger cities in this State—among them Albany—established separate colored schools, and maintained them at very considerable expense, as well as to the great inconvenience of our colored people. In this city the colored school was located in Hudson street, between Hawk and Swan, and colored citizens residing in the outskirts of the city, miles away from that school-house, were obliged to send their children there, or else obtain no benefit from our common school system. Better counsels finally prevailed; the separate school was abolished some years ago, and colored children attend the public schools upon the same terms as others. The city has been saved considerable expense in the matter, and no harm to the system has come from the admission of colored pupils to the regular public schools. Those schools are filled to overflowing, and will be, just as long as the quality of instruction given in them is as good as it is.

The Cleveland *Daily Herald* says: "In Ohio, during 1873, there were no less than thirty-three so-called colleges and universities, without reckoning the Agricultural College. Seven of these are classified as non-sectarian, while the other twenty-six are denominational. The Methodists, with their subdivisions, sustain, or make an effort to sustain, no less than eight. The Presbyterians claim four. The Roman Catholics and the Evangelical Lutherans have two each, and the remaining ten are apportioned among the Unitarian, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Disciples, Congregational, Reformed, New Church, United Brethren, Covenanters, and Friends denominations. The whole number of professors was two hundred and sixty-three, and out of these the whole number of endowed and partly endowed professorships was but thirty-one. The total number of students enrolled in the college course was 2,324, in the preparatory course 2,816, and entered as unclassified, 245. The aggregate income of the thirty-three colleges from productive funds was $131,630, and from all other sources $91,437, being a total of $223,067, or less than $850 for each Professor, to say nothing of all the other expenses of the institutions. The total amount of endowment of these thirty-three colleges is $2,258,236, a respectable amount for two or three colleges, but utterly insignificant when divided by thirty-three. There are "colleges" and "universities" among this list with sixteen, twelve, eleven, eight, and even five, as the total number of students in the collegiate department; and one "university," with a corps of four Professors, had but twenty-five students in both preparatory and collegiate departments. If it is not a ludicrous misuse of terms to call such affairs "colleges" or "universities," we do not know what would be.

MICHIGAN.

OFFICIAL VOTE AT THE LATE ELECTION.

The result of the election in Michigan on the 3d of November was officially decided and declared on Thursday last. For Governor the vote was: Bagley, Republican, 111,519; Chamberlain, Democrat, 105,550; Carpenter, Prohibition, 3,937; Bagley's majority over all, 1,615. For Lieutenant Governor, Holt, Republican, had 113,232; Hall, Democrat, 96,648; all others, 11,614; Holt's majority, 4,970. The proposed new Constitution for the State was rejected by a majority of 84,749, the vote standing: For, 39,285; against, 124,034. The woman's suffrage amendment was rejected by 95,880 majority, there being 40,077 votes in its favor and 135,957 against it. For members of Congress the vote by districts was as follows, compared with the result two years ago, the names of Democrats being printed in italics:

Dist.	Elected.	1874 Rep.	1874 Dem.	1872 Rep.	1872 Dem.
1.	*A. S. Williams*	8892	10848	11703	9845
2.	H. Waldron	14611	13075	17427	10522
3.	G. Willard	13372	12174	17822	10275
4.	*A. Potter*	12278	13317	16717	11451
5.	W. B. Williams	13370	12212	17353	8744
6.	*G. H. Durand*	16122	17758	19486	13994
7.	O. D. Conger	10185	8203	12037	7795
8.	N. B. Bradley	10258	9979	11333	7995
9.	J. A. Hubbell	12877	3460	11951	5545

OUR OIL TRADE IN DANGER.

AN OPPRESSIVE COMBINATION DRIVING IT TO BALTIMORE.

HOW THE RAILROAD AND PIPE COMPANIES COMBINED TO RAISE THE FREIGHTS—OPPRESSIVE EXACTIONS SUPPORTED BY STATE LEGISLATION—WHAT IS BEING DONE TO GET THE TRADE TO BALTIMORE—PROBABILITY THAT THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD WILL CARRY IT AWAY FROM NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am induced to forward you a plain and unvarnished statement of certain facts, which, when brought properly into notice, should not fail to make a deep impression upon the public mind. Some attention has already been given to the subject of which I am about to write.

In February, 1872, a gigantic combination was formed, embracing the New-York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central Railways, as well as certain refining establishments in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, for the purpose of controlling the petroleum trade. As soon as the people of the oil region learned of the existence of this combination they naturally became greatly excited. Large meetings were held at different points in the region, public feeling ran high, active measures were instituted to resist the threatened monopoly and, by the irresistible force of a great public uprising, the South Improvement Company was speedily broken. Soon after its defeat several representatives from the oil region were sent to New-York to confer with the officers of the trunk railway lines upon the adjustment of freights upon oil. A conference was then held, and after consultation the railway officers named a scale of freight charges which was accepted by the oil men, and an agreement embracing this scale was then drawn and signed by the railroad officials and the oil men. This was in March, 1872. A clause in the agreement required the railroad managers to give ninety days' notice of any change from the adopted rates. The freight upon refined oil from the region to New-York was fixed at $1 50 per barrel, and upon crude oil at $1 35 per barrel. This arrangement went immediately into effect, and lasted until November, 1873, when, from a decrease of foreign exports and a general depression in trade, shipments became light, the officers of the three trunk railroads voluntarily reduced the freight upon refined oil from the region to New-York from $1 50 to $1 30 per barrel, with a corresponding reduction upon crude oil. The production of oil in March, 1872, was less than 18,000 barrels a day, and the freight charges then agreed upon were based upon the estimated amount of business in carrying oil which, at this rate of production, would be given to the railoads. But from that time up to the present the production of oil has constantly increased. The production in November, 1873, when the freights were reduced, was 30,000 barrels a day. It was supposed that the increase of the oil carrying business, from the increase of production, warranted the action of railroad companies in thus reducing freight twenty cents a barrel. The reduction certainly contributed to the relief of the oil trade, which was already suffering seriously from over-production.

The reduced rate continued from November, 1873 to October, 1874, when by a new combination of the trunk railway lines, freights upon refined oil from the region to the sea-board were increased over forty per cent. The effect of this advance, coming at a time of general depression of business in the country, and when foreign markets are heavily stocked with American petroleum, has been to produce almost a complete paralysis of the oil trade. The new combination requires but little description to understand its iniquitous character. The railroads represented in it are the New-York Central, with the Lake Shore as its western extension, the Erie, with the Atlantic and Great Western as its western extension, and the Pennsylvania Central with its several branches tapping the oil region. Up to the 1st of October last, these three great trunk lines controlled all the outlets from the oil region to the sea-board. In addition to the trunk railways ten pipe lines have confederated together, and until quite recently they controlled the movement of all the oil produced in the counties of Clarion, Armstrong, and Butler, from the wells to the several railway stations with which they connect. The confederated pipe lines and the trunk railway lines, named above, have formed an alliance, and thus threaten to establish an absolute monopoly in oil transportation.

The excessive freight rates which were imposed upon oil on the first of October, have caused an embargo upon the trade. The injustice of advancing rates at all at the present time will become apparent upon considering a few simple facts. The production of oil in March, 1872, when the railway managers fixed the freight upon refined oil from common points in the region to New-York at $1 50 per barrel, was less than 18,000 barrels a day. The average daily production in 1874, will be 32,000 barrels, thus giving to the railroads an increase of oil-carrying business of over seventy-five per cent. But the freight on refined oil, from the oil region to New-York, now, is $1 90 per barrel, the railroads agreeing to carry for the refiner 11¼ barrels of benzine or residuum, free of charge, for every seventy-five barrels of refined oil which he ships. Upon this point I invite particular attention. Mr. Samuel Downer, of Boston, is the oldest refiner of petroleum now living, and few men in the petroleum trade are more widely known than he. He erected extensive refining works in Boston in 1860, soon after the discovery of petroleum by Col. Drake in the Fall of 1859. He also built a large refinery at Corry, Penn. At the latter establishment, during the last few years, he has confined his operations to the manufacture of different products from the residuum of oil. But the new freight arrangement, which allows only refiners in the West to ship their residuum to the sea-board free of freight, has compelled Mr. Downer to close his Corry works, while the owners of residuum works in the East, by such a large discrimination in their favor, can make money at their business. A plain statement of the above fact, without any comment, is sufficient to reveal the vicious character of the new freight combination.

But I was calling attention to the advance of freight upon oil, when, by increase of production, the railroads have been furnished a large addition to their oil-carrying business. The shipments of oil by rail to the sea-board this year are larger by over fifty per cent. than in 1872. Since March, 1872, from the shrinkage of values, both of labor and materials, the railroads can afford to carry oil at a rate twenty-five per cent. lower than at that time. Then, with a production of less than 18,000 barrels a day, the railroads were willing to haul refined oil to the sea-board for $1 50 per barrel. Now, when their business has increased over fifty per cent., and when the actual cost of carrying is less than three-fourths of what it then was, they exact $1 90 per barrel. It is done, too, by a combination of all the transportation lines which, until very recently, took oil at the wells and brought it to the sea-board, and the members of this combination, beyond a doubt, may be indicted and punished for conspiracy.

It ought to be known that the advertised rates upon oil have not been uniformly exacted, but certain favorites have been allowed drawbacks. If it is true, as the railroads claim, that they have made no money in carrying oil at their published rates, it is because they have given rebates from those rates to favorite shippers. In a word, as public carriers, they have abused their franchises. When the Lake Shore Railroad will exact from the Standard Oil Company the same rates that it requires from other shippers over its line, it may be able to pay its stockholders a quarterly or semi-annual dividend.

If the terms of the new combination did not discriminate in favor of certain localities to the detriment of others, less could be said against it. It claims to put all shippers upon an equal footing. What it actually does is to relieve Cleveland regions from all geographical disadvantages, as compared with refiners in the oil region, and Pittsburg refiners. It allows the Standard Oil Company to come to Titusville, or to Oil City, and take oil from the same pipe-line tanks that Titusville or Oil City refiners draw their oil, carry it 150 miles west to Cleveland, bring back the refined 150 miles, and then send it to the sea-board at no greater expense in freight than the Titusville and Oil City refiners, whose works are close beside the pipe-line tanks, have to pay for shipping their refined oil to the same point at the sea-board. This arrangement is confined to the shipment of oil from the region eastward. It does not give Titusville and Oil City refiners as low rates as it gives to Cleveland refiners, for eastern shipments. If the rate charged the Standard Oil Company for sea-board shipments is a fair and compensating one, then, as it is the same which refiners in the oil region have to pay, the latter are charged too much. But if they are not charged too much, then the Standard Oil Company, whose oil is hauled by rail three hundred miles greater distance, does not pay enough.

I have stated above that ten pipe lines are allied with the railroads in the general combination. The arrangement is, that shippers of crude oil from the region to the sea-board shall receive a rebate from the established rates of twenty-two cents a barrel, provided he takes his oil from either of these ten pipe lines. The pipe lines of Venango, Warren, and Crawford Counties are not in the combination; but the producers in the other counties, where the great bulk of oil is at present found, are for the time being completely at the mercy of the pipe line and railroad joint combinations. When it is known that several of the owners of pipe lines are largely engaged also in producing, refining, and shipping oil; that some of the officers of the Lake Shore Railroad are stockholders in the Standard Oil Company, a mammoth concern of itself; and that the owners of fast freight lines upon the Pennsylvania Central road are also owners of large pipe lines, whose managers are also engaged in producing oil—when all these facts come to be understood the dangerous character of the combination will also become apparent.

Among other things which the people of the oil region gave attention to during the South Improvement Company troubles, was the subject of a free pipe law, and although Tom Scott attempted to strangle the measure, the Legislature did not dare at the time to refuse to pass the bill. An excepting clause, just before it was put upon its final passage, was added to the bill, which prohibited the privilege of laying pipes under the act, to carry oil from Butler into Allegheny County, thus cutting Pittsburg off from the privileges of the bill, and as amended it passed and became a law. During the past season, however, a pipe company was formed, with abundance of capital, and known as the Columbia Conduit Company, to carry oil from the Butler producing districts directly to Pittsburg. The company started with its line from the wells, but when it attempted to pass under the track of the Pennsylvania railroad it was met with an injunction of the court prohibiting the company from crossing under or over the track. An appeal was taken and carried to the Supreme Court of the State, but the decision of the lower court has been sustained. The Conduit Company is preparing to carry oil to the track of the Pennsylvania road, receive it into barrels there, cart the filled barrels across the track, then empty the barrels into a tank and carry the oil forward in its pipe upon the other side. It will be obliged to do this until the meeting of the Legislature on the first of January next, when a bill to remove the legal difficulty will go through both Houses with a rush.

As soon as the excepting clause shall be stricken from the free pipe law of the State, more than one pipe line will be started to carry oil from the wells directly to Pittsburg, where there is a very large amount of tankage, and a large refining capacity. And when oil has reached Pittsburg, it has no more obstructions on its way to the sea-board. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad connects with Pittsburg, and has recently commenced to carry oil both to Baltimore and Philadelphia at rates much lower than those agreed upon by the combination. It is well known that the managers of the other trunk lines have attempted in vain to draw the Baltimore and Ohio road into their ring. The business of that road is conducted according to legitimate rules, and in this way the company makes money, while the managers of certain other lines, by engaging in speculation, fail to make dividends to stockholders. The Baltimore and Ohio road has recently opened a new and very large channel in the petroleum trade. To-day preparations for exporting oil from Baltimore are forming upon a large scale. Meinser & Ackerman, the largest exporting firm in New-York, have already commenced operations at Baltimore. The Tilford Bros., who have hitherto bridged for years past a large quantity of refined oil from the region to New-York, have begun to carry oil from Pittsburg to Baltimore. The refiners at Pittsburg are very hostile to the Pennsylvania road, and they would make large sacrifices to avoid sending more oil through this channel to the sea-board. The feeling of the people of the oil region generally, though much of it for prudential reasons is for the time smothered, is very bitter against the combination of trunk lines, and in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio road. Let it be asserted that this road will not take much business from the trunk lines in combination. The delusion may be a pleasant one, but it will prove none the less fatal. The good people in New-York will wake some morning to realize the fact that a large portion of their former export trade in petroleum has been transferred to a port much nearer to the oil region than their own Metropolis; and when they shall be compelled to acknowledge the fact, they may attribute the cause of it to the combination of trunk railroads, the result of whose exactions has been to drive oil into new channels. A year hence the people of New-York will be much wiser upon this subject than they now are.

JUSTICE.

TITUSVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON HIS POLICY IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

In the sitting of the German Parliament of Nov. 30, the debate on the Alsace-Lorraine Loan Bill was continued, and it was decided to refer it to a committee of twenty-one members. In the course of the debate the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine raised objections to the bill, and opposed too high an endowment of the Strasburg University, and payments for educational purposes, which were made, they said, in the interest of the Empire, and not of the provinces themselves. Prince Bismarck, in reply, made a speech, in which he said:

The question before us concerns the interests of the Empire: it is not a question of Alsace-Lorraine. The university is to serve imperial purposes. In the well-fought war, in which we had to defend our existence, we conquered the provinces for the Empire. It was not for Alsace-Lorraine that our soldiers shed their blood. We take our stand upon the interests of the Empire and imperial policy. Alsace-Lorraine was, indeed, annexed on similar grounds, and not for the sake of Alsace-Lorraine's ecclesiastical interests. We have in the Empire other grounds of action than those gentlemen whose past leads them to Paris, and whose present conducts them to Rome. We have to think of the Empire, and for that purpose we have summoned representatives from the annexed provinces to Berlin. My views respecting an Alsace-Lorraine Parliament which were at first too sanguine, are still entertained by me in principle, but have, nevertheless, been modified since I have become acquainted with the attitude of the Alsace-Lorraine Deputies present here. Such a Parliament would lead to continual agitation, and perhaps endanger the maintenance of peace. It would be difficult to set aside such an institution if created by legislative means, and therefore, that method of creating it could not be adopted. In school matters we have energetically interfered, but we shall no doubt have to take still more vigorous steps. We could not permit elements to exist in the schools which labor, I will not exactly say to make the children stupid, but yet which take care that people do not become too wise. My policy in regard to Alsace-Lorraine will always be guided by the interests of the Empire and its safety, and I shall not be frightened from my course by reproaches, threats, intimidation, or persuasion; but before I can decisively advance further on my course, I must be convinced that there are elements which can be trusted. We may expect better discernment from the rising generation, and we must therefore see that good schools are provided.

FISH CULTURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 10th of this month I put 20,000 California salmon in Fish Creek, one of the tributaries of the Oswego River, and I intend putting 50,000 more in this season, but it would be more beneficial if they were placed on the land, for they would then fertilize the soil. There will never any of them get to Lake Ontario as long as the eel weirs are allowed to remain in the river at Fulton, and some other places on the Oswego River. There have been hundreds of thousands of shad and salmon put in the head waters of this river, and no one will reap the benefit unless the people on the Oswego River rise and banish the fish-weirs. There is not one black bass in the river now where there would have been fifty if they had been removed twenty years ago. I call upon the Mayor and Common Council of Oswego, and President of the New-York State Sportsmen's Association, Mr. Mattoon, and the Leather-Stocking Club, to investigate for themselves. They will see that all the fish, both large and small, are taken out as effectually as though all the water of the Oswego River was run through a cullender filled full of half-inch holes. The question is whether you will have any fish or not. Gentlemen, it is in your power to do a great good. It will help the poor and the rich, for the rich will not be called upon one-half as often for a few pennies and a piece of bread. It will keep beggars from your door. You have one of the finest rivers in the world; and, if you will protect it, there is not a man living within five miles of the river but what can take a mess of fish with hook and line when he has nothing to eat in the house.

SETH GREEN.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 14, 1874.

CUBA.

CURRENT TOPICS AT HAVANA.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION—MORE TROOPS—WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM—MILITARY OPERATIONS—THE FINANCIAL SITUATION—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

Yesterday's *Diario*, commenting upon the recent telegrams giving the situation in Spain, has the following paragraph relative to the Virginius question, which, like Banquo's shade, will not "down:"

"The dispatch of the 9th says that the Minister of State sent last Friday, the 4th, a note to Mr. Cushing relative to the question of the Virginius, and a friendly settlement was expected. Now we have written at least a volume upon the Virginius, and have no reason to treat the subject again upon the theme furnished us by the dispatch. We have declared we seek no controversy with any people on earth, but at the same time have said that we are bound to maintain at all cost our national dignity. This is the synthesis of our doctrine. For the rest, we believe that the Washington Government is solely desirous of getting out of the affair."

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM—MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

The *Diario*, which sees everything relating to Cuba through the spectacles of hope and confidence, had a recent editorial on the expected reinforcements from Spain, arguing that more than the 12,000 men promised by the Government will be forthcoming. Its conviction is based upon private letters and certain particulars furnished thereby, and clinched by a telegram asking with urgency $200,000—gold, of course—to be applied to the recruiting and enlistment expenses of these soldiers. This amount was to be remitted at once, just as $500,000 had already been remitted for the same purpose. This latter confession was something not generally known; but, says the *Diario*:

"The reinforcements will come, and with them the ruin of the hopes which the obstinate rebels had begun again to foster. They will come, and, although a little behindhand, the next Winter campaign will be as active and energetic, and as decisive, as stipulated in the peans of the superior authority. With them will come new elements of victory; but for it to be complete and final, we must all help, and make ourselves strong both in the economic and military situation. We have before us six months which may yield good fruit, and we must take advantage of it."

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Regarding military operations there is no news. The Government publishes lengthy reports from the different corps commanders, in which fruitless reconnoissances and the occasional presentation or surrender of isolated insurgents are the only items. The authorities in Santiago de Cuba are bent upon having the uncultivated land in that district utilized as much as possible, and at the same time give employment to the needy inhabitants by pressing them into service and working them in cultivating these lands. The insurgents made an attack on the village of San Agustin, but were driven back with a loss of seven killed. Such are the reports now published regarding the insurrection, although undoubtedly in the country itself there is a different state of affairs.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The exchange offices remain closed. There are no operations in gold, save what are effected on the street, and last quotations are between 125 and 130 premium. The speculators and brokers are prone to circulate the most extraordinary rumors regarding public affairs, solely for the purpose of causing gold to rise. From the quiet and lull lately apparent we may soon expect some more action on the part of the Government. The committees of the Gold League which lately went to Matanzas and Cardenas have returned and report favorably regarding the extension of their project. But it has not yet actively commenced operations, and its success cannot be foretold. The payment of the lately-decreed taxes goes on but slowly. Thus far not quite twelve millions have entered the coffers of the Treasury on account of the two and one-half per cent. annual tax on capital. The need of the Government for money is pressing in all its departments, and the army is some months behind in pay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have a small Charlie Ross case. A grateful father of Santiago de las Vegas publishes a card thanking his neighbors for their successful aid in capturing a Chinese man who had stolen his little child, a girl of five years, and fled with her into the mountains.... The bull-fight given last Tuesday for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundation at Mayari, produced over four thousand dollars. The Captain General was present, and a number of ladies attended. The Countess of Romero, sister to the wife of the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, presided, elegantly dressed in Andalusian costume.... The French opera bouffe has commenced to give benefits also—a sign that the season is nearly over. The most successful thus far was that of M. De Beer and Mlle. Gaudon, who have made themselves popular favorites.

A CURIOUS EXPLANATION.

A CALL UPON SCIENTIFIC MEN TO DEFEND A MAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

From the Parkersburg (West Va.) Times, Dec. 16.

A gentleman from New-York City, Mr. John Forsythe, a mineral explorer by occupation, is in jail in Webster County, charged with the murder of Mr. Phineas Barton, of Philadelphia, in whose company he visited Webster County over a month ago. Mr. Forsythe's version is, that on the 13th of November last they both ascended Terror's Peak, a high, dreary-looking knob, eight or ten miles east of Addison, for the purpose of examining some curious meteoric stones which were said to abound near and upon the summit, and that while up there they were overtaken by a violent meteoric shower, composed of fiery missiles of various sizes, some of which exploded like a bomb-shell in their fall, and that Mr. Barton was killed by a blow on the temple, causing a wound not unlike that made by a pistol ball. Night intervening Mr. Forsythe watched over the corpse of his friend until morning, when he returned to Addison for assistance. There the people, suspecting foul play from certain contradictory statements, and the fact that Mr. Barton's valuables were found upon his person, arrested Mr. Forsythe, who was so excited and distracted by all that had happened to him within the last twenty-four hours, that he could not find the place where he had abandoned the remains, which were accidentally discovered by a hunter on the following day. Mr. Forsythe appeals to scientific men of the country to extricate him from the suspicion of a heinous crime by a thorough investigation of the catastrophe, and feels perfectly confident in the vindication of his innocence. This is undoubtedly one of the most singular and mysterious cases of death we ever heard of, and hope that no pains may be spared to arrive at the facts.

HIGH PRICES FOR CATTLE.

A letter from Waukegan, Ill., to the Chicago *Journal* says: "Hon. M. H. Cochrane, member of the Canadian Senate from the Province of Quebec, and Simon Beattie, Esq., of Whitevaile, Province of Ontario, have just purchased from George Murray, Esq., of Racine, Wis., about one-half of his select herd of short-horns. The purchase is said to be the largest in amount ever made at private sale in this country, including in all fourteen head, among them six females of the celebrated Duchess tribe, and eight females of other choice, popular families. The price paid for the lot is not as yet made public, but must be in the vicinity of $100,000, for it is a well understood fact that soon after the great New-York Mills sales, held, near Utica, N. Y., in September, a year ago, Mr. Murray refused $15,000 each for the six Duchesses of Slawsondale—which are included in the purchase. The cattle will be shipped in a day or so to Mr. Cochrane's farm, at Hillhurst, Canada."

A letter from Racine, Wis., from a gentleman of standing, dated Dec. 9, in referring to this sale as given above says: "This is no humbug. The six cows and heifers Murray sold at $10,000 each were all the products of a heifer that he bought of George N. Bedford, of Kentucky, five years ago, for $4,000. She has had four heifer calves, and one of these has a young heifer calf, making the six head. The other eight head of short-horns were of Murray's own raising, but not of the Duchess blood—pretty good blood, however to sell for $1,500 a head, six months to three years old."

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

CANNIBALISM OF PREHISTORIC MAN.

Mention has been heretofore made in these notes of the extent to which the habits, the usages, the superstitions, and the social condition in general, of the prehistoric races of men may be read in the numerous vestiges of their existence which the untiring activity of recent explorers has brought to light. One of the earliest results of the careful study of these relics was the startling inference that the man of the age of stone was a cannibal. The evidence was too conclusive to allow of the least doubt upon this point. Mixed with the heaped-up refuse of his daily repasts, or buried in the rubbish of the cavern dwellings into which, when an occasional viand of unusual delicacy fell to his lot, he perhaps retired to enjoy it undisturbed by his greedy and less fortunate neighbors, are found the bones of the men as well as those of the animals upon which he fed; and these in their present condition give evidence of the voracity with which, like more recent savages, he sucked out the marrow of his victims; being invariably split and broken to enable him to come at the appetizing contents. Among the implements, also, which serve to illustrate his primitive domestic economy, is found a sort of long-handled spoon, evidently designed for scooping out the dainty from the longer bones of the arms and legs after they had been broken across.

The practice of cannibalism among the men of the age of stone having been established as a fact, we look with some interest for indications to inform us as to the period in this age when it was most prevalent; and for evidences, if there are any, of its gradual growth or decline. From our point of view we should be inclined to infer that this practice must have been concomitant with the lowest state of savage degradation. It is not without surprise, therefore, that we read the conclusion reached by the anthropologists recently assembled at Lille, that anthropophagism was not a practice especially characteristic of the palæolithic, but rather of the neolithic period. The discussions upon this point were very interesting—not upon the question of fact, for the fact is settled by the evidence, but upon that of the cause to which the fact is probably owing. The discussion was opened at Lille by Mr. Girard De Rialle, who presented an elaborate memoir embracing all the facts which have been gathered within the historical period in regard to the practice of cannibalism among different peoples throughout the world, including those among whom it still survives, and announced as his conclusion that "anthropophagy is not a fact characteristic of primitive humanity, but is peculiar to populations in a relatively advanced state of culture." In this he agrees with Mr. Carl Vogt, who long ago put forth the two following propositions, viz.: That "anthropophagism is one of the usages of transition, general and by consequence necessary, in the development of civilization," and that "the tribes addicted to cannibalism are in general more advanced in agriculture, the arts, legislation, &c., than neighboring tribes who repel these horrors."

Mr. De Rialle proceeds to discuss the motives commonly supposed to have prompted the resort to this hideous practice. The motive most frequently suggested is stress of hunger, and the need which man has of animal food of some description for his proper sustenance. This explanation he rejects, demonstrating its insufficiency by means of examples drawn from the cannibals of the South Seas, who have always been surrounded with abundance, and who have persisted in their preference for human flesh, notwithstanding that, as in the case of the Maoris, they had been plentifully supplied with animal food by the introduction among them of domestic swine. Mr. De Rialle is, for his own part, more inclined to attribute the origin of this revolting custom to the spirit of rage against a vanquished foe, impelling the conqueror to tear the flesh of his victim with his teeth, and even to roast and eat it. This mode of satisfying vengeance brings with it a gastronomic discovery; and henceforth human flesh is eaten when it can be obtained, because it has been found to be good. The New-Caledonians, according to Mr. De Rialle, find human flesh better than pork or veal. The Battas will not allow Europeans to call it bad. Moreover, among all anthropophagi, this delicate viand, when not in sufficient abundance to permit the whole tribe to regale themselves upon its sweets, is reserved for kings and chiefs and warriors, and interdicted to the common people, to women, and to slaves. Some peoples carry cannibalism to a high degree of refinement, and practice man-eating in a truly epicurean spirit. There seem to be differences of taste in this. Among the Fijians, for example, one holds (and practices accordingly) that to secure the most exquisite flavor the man should be roasted alive; others prefer to kill him first, and to leave him to season for a time before putting him on the spit, as we leave our game till decomposition is about to set in. The Caribs used to treat the children of captive women like pigs, carefully fattening them, and then, on great occasions, killing and serving them up. Certain Scoti, who invaded Gaul during the early life of St. Jerome, being anthropophagous in their tastes, when they came across flocks of sheep in the woods, were accustomed to eat the shepherds, and let the sheep go free. Many passages from classic authors are cited by Mr. De Rialle in proof of the practice of cannibalism among the Bretons of Ireland, the Scythians, the Massagetes, and the Egyptians, and he pointed out that certain passages of Scripture imply the existence of the same practice among the the Semitic peoples of Palestine and Syria. He took occasion to enumerate, also, some cases of casual and sporadic cannibalism in modern Europe, which he regards as examples of morbid or superstitious folly. There is, in fact, no superstition more universally prevalent in the world than the belief that in eating any animal we appropriate to ourselves the qualities of this animal; or that in eating any particular organ of an animal we strengthen the same organ in ourselves. It is to this cause chiefly that the sporadic cases of anthropophagism among modern Europeans are to be attributed. The same superstition, with its natural consequence, prevails also among the Australians; yet, in spite of this, we cannot regard those peoples as cannibals, in the proper sense of that word, any more than we can the Chinese, who attribute extraordinary and magical properties to certain parts of the human body.

To come back, however, to the causes of anthropophagism among prehistoric races—the theory of Mr. De Rialle did not meet with general acceptance from the anthropologists whom he addressed. Mr. Carl Vogt, as might be expected, declined to admit that the spirit of hatred or the spirit of gluttony had originated this practice. In his view it was owing to superstition and the idea of sacrifice. This is proved, in his opinion, by the universality of the practice. It is found among the inhabitants of small islands who have no enemies to combat. The idea has always prevailed that the gods love the flesh of man, and it is on this account that it is offered to them. Mr. De Rialle replied very justly that facts by no means justify the sweeping assertions of Mr. Vogt. The Mexicans, it is true, elevated anthropophagy to the dignity of a religious ceremony; but other [illegible] If there have been peoples who imagined human flesh to be acceptable to the gods, it was because they first found it acceptable to themselves; and in their anthropomorphic views of the supernal powers they imagined that what was acceptable to themselves must be acceptable to the gods also.

It is a little remarkable that in all this discussion the proper view of the evolutionists, or rather the view which is proper to the evolution theory, was not more distinctly brought forward. Mr. De Rialle did, in fact, cite the important observations of Mr. Schaaffhausen upon the comparative odontography of man and the anthropomorphic apes, which are frugivorous and not carnivorous in character. If man is a descendant of the ape nothing is more natural than that his carnivorous habits should have been of slow growth, or that he should have been long accustomed to feed on the inferior animals before making a prey of individuals of his own species. Apparently this idea furnishes a better explanation of the growing prevalence of the practice from the palæolithic to the neolithic period, than any of the theories which were advocated at the meeting.

THE RELIGIOUS IDEAS OF PREHISTORIC MAN.

One of the most remarkable facts brought to the attention of the anthropologists assembled at Lille was the recent discovery of certain sculptures belonging to the neolithic age, which seem beyond question to have been objects of worship, designed to represent a female divinity. These sculptures have the character of demi-reliefs, executed in the interior walls of artificial grottos excavated during the age of polished stone, in the chalk formation, at Baye, in the Department of the Marne. Many such excavations occur in that locality. They are in general divided into two compartments, one of which is called the cella, or grotto proper, the other being an ante-chamber or ante-grotto. The sculptures in question have been found in two of the ante-grottos and in one cella. But two theories can be plausibly suggested to account for their presence in these situations. One of these is that they were intended as ornaments; the other that they were objects of worship. Had ornament been the intention some attempt at variety would have been almost inevitable. The religious idea, on the contrary, would render uniformity almost certain. It is uniformity which is the actual characteristic of the designs. The figures are rude, represented in full face, with round countenances, salient noses, and prominent breasts, determining the sex. One of them has a sort of coiffure enveloping the head, which is the only departure from uniformity of type. These sculptures were first brought to public notice at the Anthropological Congress held in Brussels in 1872. Their probable religious intent was there suggested, and this hypothesis was generally accepted. Since that time Mr. Broca, the well-known ethnologist, has visited this place for the express purpose of making these objects a subject of careful study, and he reports that there can no longer be a possibility of doubt as to the truth of the supposition. When we remember that a quarter of a century ago the very existence of the men of the age of stone was still stoutly questioned, that their early haunts have as yet been visited but by a comparatively small number of competent explorers, and that nothing like systematic exploration has been undertaken until within the last ten or, at furthest, fifteen years, the knowledge already acquired of their character, their sentiments, their dispositions, and the degree of their social culture generally, is but little less than wonderful.

NEW FORM OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The *Technologiste*, of Paris, describes, in a recent number, a new form of electrical illuminating apparatus, which for some purposes is likely to prove of greater utility than any heretofore devised. Its inventor, Mr. Ladiguin, has availed himself of a principle which has previously been similarly employed, but never to any very useful purpose—that of raising to incandescence an imperfectly conducting substance by passing through it the current from a battery or from a magneto-electrical machine. In the electric lamps now so much in use for purposes of optical experimentation, or for illumination in public places, or in sea-coast light-houses—as at Dungeness, in England, and La Hève, in France—the light is that of the incandescent carbons forming the electrodes of the circuit, and of the galvanic arch between them. Since the carbon points waste with more or less rapidity, the distance between them naturally increases; and without a compensating movement of approach, the light must correspondingly decline. To devise a mode of making the lamp self-regulating, by means of an automatic mechanism which shall maintain the electrodes at the same constant distance from each other, has been a practical problem demanding the exercise of the highest ingenuity and skill. Mr. Ladiguin gets over this difficulty by making the carbon a part of an uninterrupted circuit, whereby its resistance causes it, not instantaneously, as in the ordinary electric lamp, but gradually, to become incandescent by the heat imparted. But inasmuch as if the experiment is conducted in the free air, the carbon would be rapidly consumed by combustion, he incloses it in a glass tube, in which the air has been replaced by carbonic acid gas, nitrogen, or any other gaseous substance not capable of entering into chemical combination with it; and thus it remains sensibly unchanged for any length of time. As a source of electricity he employs a magneto-electric machine driven by a small steam-engine, or any other convenient motive power. An engine of one-horse power only is capable of maintaining many hundred powerful lights adapted to the illumination of streets, public buildings, or private houses, with a great economy over the ordinary modes of lighting by gas, subject, however, to the obvious disadvantage that if by accident or malicious design the conducting circuit should be anywhere broken, all the lights would be at once extinguished together. One or two very important applications of which this light is capable are obvious. It can be used in mines without the slightest danger of explosion, and in hydraulic constructions it is as available under water as in air.

NEW HYDRO-ELECTRIC BATTERY.

An electric battery has been recently introduced into the British telegraph offices, called, from the name of its inventor, the Highton battery, of the construction and performance of which we find in the *Technologiste* an interesting account. If it is true of it, as stated, that its energy is equal, if not superior, to that of an equal number of cells of Grove or Bunsen, while its cost is less than that of any other battery at present employed, and it is free also from the very serious objection attending them, of disengaging deleterious vapors, it is likely soon to come into universal use. The elements of this battery are zinc and carbon, the first immersed in a solution of common salt, and the second imbedded in a mixture of pulverized carbon and peroxide of manganese with dilute sulphuric acid, the two being separated as usual by the walls of a porous cell. To the solution, on both sides equally, is added a small quantity of bichloride of mercury, the effect of which on the side of the zinc is to keep the surface of the metal amalgamated, and on that of the carbon to deposit when the battery is in action a slight coating of mercury upon the carbon and the manganese.

This battery has some resemblance to that of Leclanché, introduced seven or eight years ago into the telegraph offices of France, and since, perhaps, employed more or less in other countries. Leclanché was the first to employ the peroxide of manganese to fulfill the function of the nitric acid in the batteries of Grove and Bunsen. He also mixed the manganese with powdered carbon. The solution employed by him on the side of the zinc was sal ammoniac instead of salt, but this would seem to be a difference of inessential importance. Practically, there seems to be no real difference between the two, except the introduction by Highton of the bichloride of mercury on both sides of the porous wall. It is, therefore, not without some surprise that we read the statements, which we find in the *Technologiste*, of the comparative performance of the two. The writer in this journal informs us that "if we compare the Highton battery with that of Leclanché, we observe that its initial energy is considerably greater, and that it maintains its energy twice as long in performing equal work. It is well known that the Leclanché battery, when kept constantly in action, decreases rapidly in power. On the other hand, when at rest it is far from recovering itself with the rapidity of the Highton."

This battery is said to be now extensively in use on the British lines of telegraph, and such seems to have been as yet its only application. It is, however, equally susceptible of being employed for all the purposes of the chemist, physicist, or metallurgist; and, if its merits are not here overstated, it is likely soon to come into general favor.

AUTOMATISM IN ANIMALS AND MEN.

The question, What is science? is a very different one from the question, What are the opinions of this or that scientific man? though nothing is more common than to see the two confounded in the popular mind. Because Prof. Huxley believes that the will has no causal relation to the muscular movements of men and animals, and because Prof. Huxley is a scientific man, it does not necessarily follow that there *is* no such relation. But does Prof. Huxley so believe? We certainly understood him to say so at Belfast, and so did many others; but so, it seems, did not everybody, and the question, What did Prof. Huxley say at Belfast? is exciting abroad a somewhat curious discussion. The Professor himself, being perhaps somewhat less thin-skinned than his friend Tyndall, volunteers no interpretation of his own words. The first commentator on the Belfast speech, Mr. Wetterhan, in a letter addressed to the scientific journal, *Nature*, early in October, understands the language of the address precisely as we understood it, and finds the doctrine rather hard. In the exposition given of it some weeks ago in these notes, it was our intention to express implicitly the same judgment. We had no idea of doing the distinguished Professor injustice, yet here comes Mr. Alfred Wallace, the famous naturalist, who divides with Darwin the honor of having originated the theory of evolution by natural selection, who tells us that we do not understand the Professor's argument at all. What the Professor meant to assert, remarks Mr. Wallace, is not that the will never had anything to do with the movements which we call voluntary, and which we cheat ourselves into believing to be voluntary, but that it has ceased to have anything to do with them, (or at least, with a great many of them) since a very early period; having put the nerves and muscles through so severe a course of training by many repetitions of the same motions, that on the recurrence of similar external conditions, they repeat them at length spontaneously, without any stimulus of the will. Therefore, says Mr. Wallace, when Prof. Huxley told us of the frog without a brain, which, when irritated in the side, drew up the foot of the same side to remove the cause of irritation, and, on being prevented from doing that, stretched the opposite limb across the body, by a difficult and unusual movement, in order to accomplish the object with the other foot, he did not, and could not intend to say, that, in his belief, the frog would have been able to execute, and would have actually executed, this unnatural movement, unless it had been in circumstances, and that, too, pretty frequently, before it lost its brain, to be compelled to do the same thing. Some of the disciples of this school might have said that it would answer the same purpose, and furnish an explanation of the phenomenon equally satisfactory, if the father, or grandfather, or great-grandfather of the frog had been in the habit of scratching himself with the foot of the opposite side, since inheritance is the short and easy method invented in modern times to account for all those actions of animals which used to be referred to instinct or presumed to evince intelligence. But this Mr. Wallace did not say. He only thought, and said, that an explanation should have been given of the fact stated, such as should enable us to reconcile this with the notions heretofore generally entertained of the nature of reflex action. Evidently, if such an explanation cannot be given, Mr. Wallace would be prepared to question the fact itself. At any rate, he is confident that Prof. Huxley did not mean to put forth so monstrous a proposition as that all the acts of men and animals, of whatever sort, are automatic and involuntary, the will being merely a concomitant or accidental phenomenon, and not at all an efficient cause.

But hereupon appears a new champion in the arena, Mr. Douglas A. Spalding, who pits himself in decided opposition to Mr. Wallace; and the trumpet which he blows utters no uncertain sound. Addressing himself to the editor of *Nature*, he expresses his astonishment at the interpretation which Mr. Wallace has seen fit to put upon Prof. Huxley's words. He proceeds to add: "*I* understood Prof. Huxley to mean that not only the reflex actions of animals, but also all those conscious, so-called voluntary actions of men—those, for example, which we perform for the first time, and, as we say, with a conscious end in view—are purely automatic; that is, that consciousness, while it accompanies the workings of the animal machine, never stands in a causal relation to any movement whatever; that no movement was ever the result of a state of consciousness; that every movement is the result of physical antecedents," &c., &c. In our own interpretation, given a few weeks ago, of Prof. Huxley's words, though we understood them to convey substantially the meaning here set forth, we scarcely ventured to be so sweeping as this. Mr. Spalding has evidently no intention of allowing his own position on this question to be misunderstood in any quarter. "Years ago," he says, "I saw no escape from this conclusion, and I have repeatedly made explicit statements of it in the pages of this journal and elsewhere. I was, therefore, gratified to find Prof. Huxley agreeing with the doctrine, and that the British public should be so little startled by his announcement of an opinion which has seemed absurd to almost everyone to whom I have attempted to expound it, struck me as rather curious." And so it struck the writer of these lines; but in view of the evidence we have presented of the differing and very discordant impressions which the language of the address produced upon different members of the British public, the general tranquillity on the subject is not so very curious after all. What Prof. Huxley meant at Belfast is still an open question. He might easily settle it himself, but he scarcely seems inclined to do so.* We will therefore conclude this article as we began it, with the remark that science and the opinions of scientific men are two very different things.

F. A. P. B.

*Since the foregoing was written, Prof. Huxley has spoken. He tells us in the *Fortnightly Review* that he did mean to say that the human will has nothing to do with any human muscular motion whatever—that it is merely a phenomenon accompanying and not a cause producing movement. He tells us, on the other hand, however, that in many respects it is certain we can do what we choose—which is consoling, though to the average mind slightly inconsistent; though, perhaps we should say rash or unintelligible.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A RAMBLE ROUND THE WORLD. By M. LE BARON DE HUBNER. Translated by LADY HERBERT. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

We cannot say that Baron Hübner has given us here a work which can safely be regarded as authoritative upon all the matters which have come under notice in it; but he has certainly produced a very entertaining book, which will be read with much pleasure, some profit, and, at times, not a little surprise. It is sometimes said that a stranger's first impressions of a foreign country are generally the most trustworthy and the most accurate. In no measure, however, do we indorse that view; and if those who do will only read the Baron's record of his travels, they will have found at least one good cause to change their opinions.

Of the large amount of matter which is contained in the six hundred and fifty pages, or thereabouts, of the work before us, there is a very considerable mass of interesting and truthful information. Baron Hübner is a man of some powers of observation, and he has also had experience of public life in various positions in the diplomatic service. But it is for these very reasons that some portions of his journal will excite surprise. Where he narrates simply what he has seen, it is generally full of value, and his descriptions are vivid, here and there tinged with humor or sarcasm, as circumstances seem to suggest. But even in this portion of his writings, as we shall presently show, he has fallen into some errors. Where, however, he stops to moralize, his remarks are open to very much criticism. All this is due to much the same cause—haste. His "ramble" was conducted too hurriedly to enable him to secure always accurate impressions; and again, he has a habit of pronouncing definite conclusions upon difficult questions, which are derived from very unsufficient information. These are the faults of the book; but although they are faults it must be admitted that they give a zest which is not unpalatable to the reader. We confess that in many places they have afforded us considerable amusement, and as an elaborate illustration of the curious manner in which a man of culture and experience may often be impressed in a strange land they are of unquestionable worth.

Chicago does not seem to have produced a very favorable effect on the mind of the traveler, who offers some observations upon the peculiarities of German colonization; and then, from what he sees at the hotels, he concludes that native Americans must be physically weak. At these hotels:

"Masses of trunks like cyclopean walls are packed or unpacked with marvelous celerity. The porters, in their shirt sleeves, handle these great weights in a marvelous manner. They are all Irish, and are distinguished from the Americans by their cheery ways, and by their respectful manners toward travelers. They are also remarkable for their strength and herculean dimensions. The Americans cannot act as porters. They have not the physical strength, and their health gives way under an excess of manual labor."

It will be observed from these quotations that Baron Hübner writes in no doubtful vein. He does not express opinions as often as he pronounces, authoritatively, the inferences he has reached. He prefers to deal with facts rather than with sentiment, or rather he sees no differences between facts and personal convictions. In the same manner he pronounces against American hotels. He describes a great confusion that occurred to him in his bath-room. He had undressed, and just plunged into the water when the gas went out. Struggling to relight it he spoiled his matches. While doing this the water ran out of the bath, and there he was without a light, without a bath, without any clothes, and with no possibility of finding a bell. But this last trouble was immaterial, for he asks, "Was ever an American waiter known to answer a bell?" Straight from this misadventure he thus moralizes on American hotels generally, premising that while staying in them the traveler must learn the various mechanical contrivances which are used there for economizing labor:

"He is waited upon at dinner, and they will clean his room and his boots, but they 'calculate' that he will brush his own clothes, and they 'guess' he will understand the gas cocks and the hot and cold water apparatus. Hotels are all built and furnished on the same plan. The meals are abundant but indifferently good, even if not bad. Every one eats in haste and in silence. The waiters help you with a sulky, indifferent manner, unless you have been specially recommended to them by the steward, to whom, if you are wise, you have taken care to be presented by the 'gentleman' in the office. In that case they hope for a little gratuity, smile benignly on you, even become respectful, and bring you niceties which are not on the *menu*. There are no extras and no additional expense. Everything is abundant, and the ventilation is excellent; but, on the whole, life at an American hotel, however practical, is thoroughly disagreeable."

The Baron calls upon Gen. Sheridan at Chicago, whom he finds to unite a great amount of solid knowledge with the martial air and manners of a gentleman, "almost of a European." And intercourse with him suggests another anomaly, that in a Republic nothing is stationary or independent except military power. For is it not the case that everything is in a state of mutation? "Supreme power is limited to four years, and never, on any pretext, can exceed eight." This, be it recollected, was written in 1871, and the author seems to regard it as a great misfortune that with the Presidential change "every single member of every branch of the Administration and of the diplomatic corps, that is upward of 40,000 functionaries and official men, should be at once turned adrift. He remarks Gen. Sheridan's dislike of popularity, and quotes one piece of conversation that he had with him, where he said: "I have the greatest horror of popular demonstrations. Those very men who deafen you with their cheers to-day, are capable to-morrow of throwing stones and mud at you."

So he leaves Chicago. But we will not follow him through Utah and across the great West. This the reader can do without our aid, and we promise that there will be found no lack of amusement on the way. We may nevertheless stop with our author for a few moments at San Francisco, to notice some observations that he made on the Pacific Mail Company, which just now have some little special interest. We need not enter into them at length, nor could we, if we would. It is enough to say that Baron Hübner had no faith in the Pacific Mail Company, and he enumerates the reasons which influence him in coming to that conclusion. With considerable fairness he gives the arguments that were put forward at San Francisco on both sides, that is both for and against the company, and although he is ready enough to give due credit for the accommodation supplied on board the steamers, he leans strongly to the conclusion that the company was working, even at that time, on a wrong basis, and that its stability was worse than uncertain. Compared with other steam-ship companies, he considers the vessels insufficient in number, ill-adapted in construction for the work, not properly officered, nor at all adequately manned. The expenses are enormous, he tells us, and the Government subsidy much too small, considering the nature of the traffic, to leave any possible margin of profit, with the kind of management that he found in operation. He is unwilling to condemn, but feels that the Pacific Mail Company cannot have a very brilliant future before it.

Nevertheless, his journey to Yokohoma in one of their boats was of the most pleasant description, and he alludes in terms of the highest praise to Capt. Cobb, of the China. On board there were two or three Southerners, and the subject again turns to the condition of the South. But this time Baron Hübner finds occasion to give his own views upon that subject. He professes to have arrived at them, not from the expressions of individuals, but through the exercise of his own judgment after hearing the opinions of people from both sections of the States. He is not reassured by what he heard from Northern people. He cannot think that amid such a unanimity of complaints as he found to prevail, people with even the best will in the world, and with the help of time, which heals so many wounds, can ever remedy evils which, under the present Government are considered to be incurable. And he goes on to write as follows:

"They reckon on community of interests, but it is precisely the divergence of those interests which produced the secession: on the influence of time which will modify the feelings of future generations. But on what are these hopes founded? Are they not chimerical? History shows few examples of a nation which, rightly or wrongly, think themselves oppressed being sincerely reconciled to their oppressors. She may accept her fate with resignation, but hopes and hatreds remain; hostile aspirations and a thirst for vengeance are transmitted from generation to generation. To this they reply: 'First, that the Southerners are not a separate nation; then, although the territory of the Southern States is very large, the white population is comparatively small. The immigration increases. The new arrivals are the born antagonists of the ancient proprietors of the soil, that is of our enemies. They will evict them. By and by they will form the majority. The day will come when they will be masters. The original white population will have disappeared; any how it will not count. Therefore there is some sense in saying that time will act in our favor.'

I admit this argument. It is a solution which time alone can bring, and saving separation, it seems to me the only alternative. But for the Southerners themselves it is destruction. They would perish little by little, like the first inhabitants of the soil, the Indians. As long as they live they will resist the existing state of things, which seems to them unendurable. It will either be smoldering hostility or a declaration of open war. That being the case, I seek in vain for the elements of reconciliation."

Whatever differences may be aroused by this quotation, there can be no doubt that in it Baron Hübner represents a very prevalent opinion in Europe among both his own countrymen and the statesmen and politicians of other nations. In this respect it is noteworthy, and it shows that notwithstanding his experiences in this country, and his own diplomatic culture, which enabled him to take somewhat of a practical view of great political questions, an old sentiment is not easily eradicated. The outline which we have given, faint and necessarily imperfect though it be, of our author's general opinions about the United States, will, however, have served to show that in many particulars, as we remarked before, his book cannot be taken as authoritative. It is amusing, it is even valuable in a certain way, but there is enough to prevent our attaching any undue weight to the Baron's utterances; and this dismal prospect which he holds out concerning the South will in like manner be taken by each individual reader for what it is worth, according to the estimate he chooses to form of it.

The second and third portions of the book are devoted respectively to Japan and China, and they are in all respects more trustworthy than the first. This is due partly to the fact that they are more descriptive and less philosophical. There is more narrative of actual experiences and less theorizing, although still the time devoted to inquiry was far too short. Another important feature is that in these countries, not knowing the language of the people, the Baron derived such of his information as fell outside of actual observation from the foreign consuls or other persons who were in a position to give him accurate details. He formed a favorable judgment of Japan and the Japanese, but not so favorable an one of China and the Chinese. His comments on some of the important political questions that have been raised in the former country in respect to the status of Christian residents, are full of sound judgment. In the settlement of these questions he draws attention to the extreme difficulty in all collective diplomatic action of the representatives of different Governments being able to unite in one uniformity of language, protesting, as they have to do, the interests of their respective nationalities, and, secondly, defending what is the common but transitory cause of all. He finally commends the policy of Sir H. Parkes, and those who sided with him, in the foreign policy toward Japan.

The whole time occupied by Baron Hübner in this "ramble round the world," was only eight months from the time he left Queenstown, to the day he landed at Marseilles. He proposes next to visit India, and in like manner to make and to publish a journal of what he sees and hears. He will not make a more entertaining volume; but it is quite possible for him to make one that has fewer points which excite the special attention of native readers; and considering the many difficult problems that will certainly be brought before him in Hindostan, the necessity for more close observation, more accurate sources of information, and more patience in forming judgments, will we hope be sufficiently evident.

ORIENTAL AND LINGUISTIC STUDIES—Second Series. The East and West; Religion and Mythology; Orthography and Phonology; Hindu Astronomy. By WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY. 12mo, pp. 431. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

We have in this volume a further collection of its author's contributions to periodical publications during the last fifteen years, upon subjects connected with those studies in which he has won such well-deserved distinction. In Oriental history, Sanskrit literature, and the higher philology, few names are more honorably known than that of Prof. Whitney, Sometimes, indeed, it seems as if he could teach the Pandits; and he belongs to that high class of Sanskrit scholars who can say, as he does in one of these essays—the one on the Sanskrit Accent—speaking of the phonetic treatises attached to the Vedas, "though we cannot help admiring and respecting, and that in a very high degree, the acuteness and sagacity of these oldest-known phonologists, we cannot accept for truth all that they give us, without first carefully questioning it, and testing it by fact and by theory." It would seem that criticism could dare no remoter reach than the attempt to decide whether orthoepists who wrote thousands of years ago were correct as to the pronunciation of their own language, which itself has been dead—so to speak—for many centuries. But the great Sanskrit scholars do make that attempt, and, it would seem, with at least a specious semblance of success.

The papers gathered into this volume are of two kinds, historical and philological. The former, if not the most valuable are certainly the most generally interesting and instructive. They have for their subjects the "British Empire in India," and "China and the Chinese" in their internal condition and external relations. The three papers in which these subjects are treated are not only full of the fruits of special knowledge, but they are unprejudiced, reasonable, wise. The position of the British in India, the manner in which British power established itself in the great peninsula from the borders of which Alexander was obliged to withdraw his all-conquering army, and the present relations of the British occupants to the native rulers and people of Hindostan are subjects too little understood by even well-read and intelligent persons. Those who wish authentic and clearly-stated information upon the subject, and who have not time for the careful study of the larger works which have been written upon it, will find in Prof. Whitney's paper on the "British in India," (first published in 1858, pending the suppression of the great Sepoy revolt,) all that is absolutely necessary for the understanding of the past history and present condition of the millions of people whom we rudely lump together under the name of Hindus. It is a terrible history, filled with scenes of tumult, of carnage, and of destruction, compared to which our Western conflicts and conquests seem almost like petty broils. But it is not to these scenes of convulsion and carnage that this writer chiefly directs attention. His purpose is to show us what the people were and how they became what they are. In doing this, he shows no weak historical grasp, and rises at times to an impressiveness of style which seems forbidden to him in his linguistic writings—perhaps by their very nature. He takes his position in the main on the side of the right and the beneficence of British rule; and although he shows himself always thoroughly humane and just, he is free from any semblance of weak sentimentalism.

Perhaps the most valuable, certainly the most interesting, of these historical papers is that on "China and the Chinese." This article is, in fact, a history, in epitome, of the Chinese Empire and people. Of the antiquity claimed by the Chinese for their nationality and their annals he seems to entertain no doubt. How, indeed, could it be doubted, when the recorded history of that strange people begins 2,000 years and more before Christ? Their very religion, if indeed it can be called a religion, had its origin far beyond the time of Kong-fu-tse, whom we call Confucius, and who was born in the year 551, B. C. He was not the originator of their "religion," as is generally supposed; but, as Prof. Whitney shows us, he professed to do no more than to revive, co-ordinate, and enforce the principles and the maxims of the hoary past behind him. Our author treats the whole subject of the "religion" of Confucius, with its comparatively modern rival Buddhism, in a liberal, enlightened, and charitable spirit, which can be offensive only to those who, with little or no knowledge upon the subject, have much narrow prejudice. In the same wise manner he also treats what are to us the peculiarities of the Chinese. He accounts for, even if he does not justify (and he does not condemn) their exclusiveness. In brief, he treats them as members of the human family, who have rights that all the world is bound to respect. This paper, and the one immediately following it, "China and the West," are full of much-needed instruction.

The philological papers are chiefly upon phonological themes. English pronunciation is the subject of three of them, really of four: "How Shall We Spell?" "The Elements of English Pronunciation," "The Relation of Vowel and Consonant," and "Bell's Visible Speech." In his treatment of this subject—one of the most difficult and least understood in philology—Prof. Whitney displays the fruit of a combination of minute investigation and acute perception; but his assertions and his conclusions should not, and cannot, be accepted without that careful questioning and that testing by fact and by theory to which he submits the dogmas of the *prâtiçâkhyas*; and he must expect to hear voices of dissent. The subject is one which, from its very nature, cannot be discussed in a brief review of the present kind; and we shall say only that Prof. Whitney does not escape the many and minute difficulties which beset the very beginning of the science of phonology, which consist in detecting what a sound is, in expressing it visibly after it is detected, and in discovering exactly how it is formed. Upon all these points Ellis himself, to whose profound acquaintance with this subject Prof. Whitney does full justice, fails not unfrequently; and Bell in his visible speech has made only an ingenious attempt to do what seems to be, with our present means, impossible. Much of what Prof. Whitney says upon this subject will receive the assent of his fellow-students; for it is already accepted; but of the less which is new he must be prepared to hear the expression of doubts. In particular we are inclined to question much of what he says about B, P, G, M, and B, whether it be new or old.

We wish that we could praise entirely the spirit in which the articles on Max Müller's "Chips" and Cox's "Aryan Mythology" are written. There is in both of these a feeling manifested toward Müller which it is not pleasant to observe. There is mingled with the high commendation which cannot be denied to the Oxford professor, a kind of detraction which is unworthy of the writer. If any philologist has objections to make to any of the teachings of Max Müller, let him make them, and as strenuously as the case seems to demand; if Müller has personally attacked either Prof. Whitney or any of his fellow-craftsmen, a vigorous defense and sharp retort from the attacked party is not only to be allowed, but approved, if kept within the bounds of decorum, and even enjoyed by the disinterested bystander. But neither of these seems to be the position in which Prof. Whitney stands toward his distinguished rival, and therefore his detracting remarks, decorous although they are in outward seeming, but which go so far as to impute untruthfulness (pages 139, 140) and unfair dealing (page 141) to Müller, are to be deplored. We regret these and like passages the more that they may tempt Müller to retort as sharply as Steindahl has done, and we do not desire to see a personal quarrel among scholars of their grade. These are, however, the only real blemishes upon a volume which is a credit to our scholarship, and is full of interest and instruction.

THE PRINCESS OF SILVERLAND, and other Tales. By ELSIE STRIVELYNE. London: MACMILLAN & Co.

This is an excellent little collection of stories. The first, which is a fairy tale, and gives the name to the volume, is full of arch humor, and may be warranted to interest any intelligent child. The other stories are clear and rapid in action, and told with simplicity.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN SWEDEN.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Copenhagen writes to that journal: "I observe an official denial of my telegram about the repeated attacks on coaches, murders, robberies, and general state of insecurity in Sweden. I beg to inclose a list of the robberies, &c., which have come to my knowledge (there may be still more, of course,) during the month of September and the first two weeks of November, (I have been unable to procure the papers for the month of October.) After a perusal of this list, I trust you will acknowledge that I have only telegraphed you the truth. The total population of Sweden is only about 3,000,000. On or about Sept. 3, the coach carrying Chief Engineer Upmark attacked by a band of robbers armed with guns, and Mr. Upmark and the coachman both killed. It was proved to be a regular band, as several cabins were found in the woods close by, and also moulds for melting bullets; on Sept. 8, a woman shot dead by robbers at Arod; Sept. 9, murder committed by gun-shot of a man at Hogsyö. About the same date the Swedish paper *Imya Dagl. Allen*: acknowledges in a long leader that the security for persons and goods is in a very unsatisfactory state; Sept. 16, the band which murdered Mr. Upmark attempted robbery at Näfaza; Sept. 18, bank robbery in Oscarshamn; Sept. 24, according to the *Snellposten*, the engine-driver on a train was fired at close to the station of Freerum; Nov. 2, a woman murdered at Malmö; Nov. 2, robbery of mail coach from Udevalla, coachman grievously wounded. The robbers had regularly barricaded the road with felled trees. Nov. 4, attempted murder of a young girl in Stockholm by a pistol shot; Nov. 5, arrest of two persons in Stockholm after violent resistance, the robbers being armed with knives and loaded pistols; November, (date unknown,) a working shoemaker attacked on the road, gagged and robbed, and attempted drowning between Ystad and Trelleborg; Nov. 5, death at Jyngkjoping of a young student, who had been assaulted by five men; Nov. 5, murder of a child at Fyellbacka; November, (on or about the 12th,) death of the coachman of the mail coach robbed on Nov. 2; Nov. 15, attempted murder by a poniard of a woman (according to information in *Dag. Nyn*) in Stockholm. Finally, one of the latest numbers of the Swedish provincial paper, *Skåfde Tid*, states that even the poorest cottager is armed to defend his family against the bands of robbers which are infesting the neighborhood.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

An Admiralty notice of Dec. 4 states that Capt. George S. Nares, of her Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command the Arctic expedition, and will return to England from Hong Kong by the first mail.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES AND NEW ARTISTS.

THE AVERY GALLERY—NOTABLE WORKS—"A SPANISH CAFE"—"PUBLIC GARDEN IN VENICE"—THE GREAT PAINTERS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

Mr. Avery has had the honor of introducing many new artists to New-York art patrons, and in a recent brief inspection of the contents of his gallery we find a number of works by painters whose names are but little known here. By Le Comte Dunois, a pupil of Meissonnier, there is a view of Venice, very unlike Turner's, or Ziem's, or Gifford's views, but far more like Venice as it is than any of these gentlemen's brilliant translations. By Bonnat, whose "Crucifixion," executed for the Palais de Justice, created so much sensation in Paris some time ago, there is a remarkably strong figure of a "Spanish Woman," and by Portielje "A Moorish Girl," elaborate in execution, yet by no means lacking strength, and most harmonious in color. Jimenez, now residing in Rome, but who is a native of Aranda, has a notable work, "A Spanish Café," with such variety of attitude, expression, costume, and type of countenance as is seldom found in one composition. In the foreground are three men playing dominoes; near them is an old official asleep, with a wine-bottle beside him; and on the other side a soldier who has evidently seen service. In the rear is the quaint old bar, with its crucifix, and its numerous cordial and liquor bottles. The color is rather crude, a peculiarity of the school to which Jimenez belongs, but the general merits of the work are manifold. Escosura, who succeeds better with small figures than with larger ones, has a very fine interior, with broad masses of color, and a fine effect of light playing on the polished surface of the mirrors and marble tables. Saintin is fairly represented by two small pictures, "Flowers for the Living," and "Flowers for the Dead," and Vibert by "The Politician," an ecclesiastical one, apparently, and a Spanish bull-fighter getting his knife or short-sword ground by a cutler. In the latter, the expression of the old cutler's face, as he tries the edge of the weapon on his thumb, tells the story as only Vibert can tell it. Scarcely less artistic, though in quite different style, is David Col's "The Two Friends," illustrating the poet's line, "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." The two friends are both suffering from the gout; one is in all the agonies of that nerve-rending disease; the other is convalescent, though his feet are yet tender, as the condition of his roomy shoes indicates, and is paying his sick friend a visit. The wife looks smilingly but compassionately on her husband, as she places a chair for the visitor. It would be difficult to carry expression further than Col has done here. Baugniet, an artist of the salon, who is more at home among contours of classic mold, silks and velvets and rich furniture, than in the cottages of the poor, shows in "The Distressed Family" how successfully he can treat subjects of quite a different class to those he has been so long accustomed to give us. This work is charming in color and sentiment, and certainly better worth study than the velvet mantles and insipid faces of the grand ladies this artist sometimes introduces in his compositions. Zuber Buhler is well represented by "The First Born," two charmingly-painted children, aglow with health and happiness, looking at a basket full of newly-hatched chickens. Zuber Buhler, though strongly resembling Meyer Von Bremen in style and color, often succeeds better than his rival in rendering his works of interest. This is certainly a very charming specimen. Those who know Ziem only through his sketchy and kaleidescopic views of Venice, will be somewhat surprised by his "Public Garden in Venice." Although we cannot accept the color as quite truthful, yet it is very charming, and aglow with light and warmth. We see so little of the works of English artists here, (unless Mr. George H. Boughton can be considered as belonging to the English school,) that we can form but a faint idea of the progress they are making. Mr. Boughton's work in this collection represents two ladies seated beneath a tree, one of whom is pouring out a cup of tea, and the other is reading a letter to her. It is a fair example of Mr. Boughton's later style. From Mulready there are three small pictures, the best of which is "The Passing Shower," so charming in expression that it may fairly be entitled one of the gems of the collection.

Of the great painters of the French school there are three examples—one by Gérome, one by Jules Breton, and two by Couture, pupil of Delaroche. Gérome's is entitled "A Scene in the Desert." In the foreground rises a dark rock, with a darker cavern. On the platform reposes a lion, with the remnants of a bloody feast beside him, and on the stump of a tree sits a vulture patiently waiting until the royal beast shall see fit to retire. The figure of the lion, though small, is admirably modeled; there is a fierce, proud look about the head and upturned face well befitting the desert's monarch. A noble breadth of light and shade adds dignity to the scene. Couture, whose reputation was made by his grand picture of "The Romans in the Decadence," is represented by two crayon drawings showing his fertility of design, strength of expression, and firmness of outline. One executed in 1847 is entitled "Horace and Lydia;" the other, "Pleasure's Victims." In this Pleasure is seated in a modern "drag," and her victims, of whom the poet and the man of business are the most conspicuous, are harnessed to her car. Behind her sits a grim old hag, with a brandy-bottle peeping from the folds of her dress. Jules Breton has a strong work, one of his favorite peasant women of Brittany knitting in an orchard. Schreyer has a forest scene, with three rough horses harnessed to a sledge, fording a small brook. Israels, whose works are better known in England than here, sends a marine piece, wonderfully strong and broad in touch, and with a good effect in the foreground.

THE SCHAUS GALLERY.

Cabanel holds so high a rank in the art world, that any work of his must prove of interest. A very fine example of Cabanel's style has just been placed on view at this gallery. The subject has been treated many times, but Cabanel has contrived, without diverging very widely from the conventional type, to give to his "Margaret" something of the charm of novelty. She is represented as leaning against the casement of her chamber, her eyes filled with tears. The artist has, of course, idealized his subject; his "Margaret" is not a peasant girl, her face is not "blowsed with health, and wind, and rain," her hands, and very beautifully-painted hands they are, could never have twirled the mop or raked among the cinders. But it is the province of the artist to idealize, to paint the soul speaking through the body. In this work we have, therefore, not merely a German peasant girl, betrayed and forsaken, but a sorrowing soul, whose grief speaks eloquently through the fair face the artist has portrayed. The color is somewhat cold, and the figure not quite so substantial as it might be. Simmler has a strong picture representing a sportsman, who, cold and fatigued, is taking a nap, while the birds fly unheeded overhead; P. J. Clays, of the Flemish school, a small and good study of fishing-boats at anchor; Toulmouche "Why Don't he Come?" Vibert, a wonderfully effective water-color of an old monk gathering salad in a convent garden, in which the effect of bright sunlight is happily given; Worms, a "Spanish Street Scene," and Mr. J. B. Irving, "A Page" and "The Love Story." Mr. Irving's work, when placed side by side with that of some of the best foreign artists, suffers little by the comparison. It is true, perhaps, that his touch is less sure and shows somewhat less mastery of his material; but in drawing, color, and expression it is impossible to see that he is far behind. Mr. Irving has made immense progress within the last few years, and in the particular class of subjects to which he devotes himself he certainly has no rival here since Mr. Neblig has left us. In "The Love Story" the attitudes and expressions of the two figures are admirably portrayed—one, stiff, solemn, and self-important; the other, a jolly fellow, quite at his ease, with a keen sense of the humorous showing itself in his round and rather vulgar face.

Of engravings there are many new ones worthy of attention. The fine Scripture scenes by Schopin; the "Idle Apprentices" by Knaus; "Tales of the Olden Time" by Hiddemann; "The Fugitives Overtaken" by Kurzbauer; "Romeo and Juliet" by Dicksee; "Yes or No" by Millais; "The Pet Lamb" by Eastman Johnson, in which the engraver has certainly done the painter full justice; and "The Strawberry Girl" and "Little Mad-Cap" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, are all fine specimens of the engraver's art.

NOTES.

Cincinnati is to have a permanent Art Museum. Mr. Probasco has taken the matter in hand. In a recent lecture, at the School of Design, Mr. Pitman said:

"Mr. Probasco's assurances are sufficient that this grand project is feasible, and it is to be hoped that from its inception the public will have it distinctly understood that the political parasites of the body politic, whose greedy instincts lead them to thwart every scheme in which they are not permitted to fatten at the public expense, will, in this instance, be asked neither for their assent nor opposition, and that any interference, or advice even, will be regarded as a simple impertinence. This is a matter that, for decency, economy, and for art's sake, should be left to those whose generosity and culture have suggested it, and who are best able to direct the manner in which a fitting receptacle shall be provided for works of interest and art, which affluent citizens are prepared to loan or give for the public benefit or gratification."

Numerous contributions are promised to the museum.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET AFFAIRS.

A TUMBLE IN WABASH, AND UGLY RUMORS AFLOAT—THE INTERMINABLE ERIE LITIGATIONS—PACIFIC MAIL AND ITS NEW RIVAL.

The tone of the stock market yesterday was weak and depressed. The chief feature of the market was Wabash, which suffered a decline of three per cent. The other speculative stocks sympathized in the decline. In reference to Wabash, it was freely stated on the "street" that there had been a serious decline in the earnings, and that the company would probably default in the payment of the interest on their bonds. The Directors of the company held a meeting last evening at the office of the company, but all efforts to obtain information as to the subject or result of their deliberations proved fruitless.

Some few days ago the "bull" clique in Erie put in circulation a statement to the effect that the injunction obtained by the Attorney General had been dissolved. Taking into consideration the fact that not only had no injunction been applied for, not to speak of its being obtained, the report in question did credit to the audacity, if not to the ingenuity, of its author. Another rumor was circulated last evening in reference to the same matter, and it was stated that the Attorney General had ordered the discontinuance of the suit.

Mr. Redfield, of the law firm of Barretts, Redfield & Hill, who was called on yesterday by a TIMES reporter, said unequivocally that the suit of the People, by the Attorney General, against President Jewett and the Directors of the Erie Railway Company has not been discontinued. No injunction has been dissolved in the case, as none had been granted. His firm has not and never had the use of the Attorney General's name, and any action brought in the name of the people has been with the direct authority of the Attorney General himself, after inspection of the papers and proofs. It is understood that some of the causes of complaint stated in the Jewett action, especially with reference to the freight combination with the New-York Central do not altogether meet the approval of the Attorney General, and he may see fit to amend the complaint so as to omit that part of it. Under all circumstances, too, it is just possible that the Attorney General may discontinue the present suit; but from the sentiments he is known to entertain, there can be little doubt that its discontinuance will be but the prelude to the commencement of another.

All inquiries at the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in regard to the "statement," are now encountered with the excuse that the removal of the books to Washington has prevented its completion, and an intimation that the date of its appearance will probably fall on the Greek Kalends.

In regard to the movement to organize a new Trans-Pacific steam-ship line—the Occidental and Oriental—as a rival to Pacific Mail, Mr. Cortis, agent of the White Star Line, stated yesterday that he has no personal knowledge of the negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the White Star steamers Celtic, Belgic, and Oceanic for the new line. The whole of the negotiations were carried on and completed by cable. A prominent steam-ship agent of this City, not connected with the White Star Line, informed the reporter that the steamers are the very best that could have been procured for the purpose, as they consume but a small amount of coal daily, and have very large freight carrying capacity. The Celtic and Belgic were two of the most profitable vessels that ever ran between this port and Great Britain.

THE ATWOOD CASE.

Several months ago Mr. John W. Atwood, a coal dealer of No. 111 Broadway, procured the arrest of one Phillips, the Captain of one of his coal-barges, on the charge of stealing coal. Phillips, in retaliation, charged that Atwood had been systematically defrauding the City by delivering short weights, under a contract which he had for the delivery of coal to the poor. At the request of Mr. Atwood himself, a thorough investigation was thereupon made by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the payment of the coal bills, in the meantime, was suspended. This investigation has resulted in a complete vindication of Mr. Atwood, as appears by the following letter from Mr. Laimbeer, the President of the Board, to whom it was referred to examine into the matter, to Atwood's counsel:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH STREET.
William Laimbeer, James Bowen, Myer Stern, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1874.

Hon. Francis C. Barlow: DEAR SIR: I inclose you the resolution of our Board in the case of John W. Atwood. I desire to say that after a thorough investigation and examination of the evidence, I am of opinion that full weights of coal were delivered, and that no fraud was committed by Mr. Atwood under his contract with this department for the delivery of coal to the poor. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM LAIMBEER, President.

The following resolution was adopted by the board:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1874.

William Laimbeer, James Bowen, Myer Stern, Commissioners.

Report of Commissioner Laimbeer in the case of John W. Atwood, supplying coal to out-door poor.

Having examined the question of coal delivered to this Department by Mr. Atwood, and having heard the testimony on both sides, I am of opinion that his bill should be paid. I therefore present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bill now due Mr. Atwood for coal be sent to the Finance Department for payment.

Ayes—Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern.

From the examination of the matter by Commissioner Laimbeer and his recommendation as the result of such examination, I concur in the above resolution.

MYER STERN, Commissioner.

A true copy. JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Upon the making of this report, Mr. Atwood's bills were paid in full.

PROPOSED ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Several members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen propose to elect persons to take the seats of Mr. Wisser, now in Europe, and Henry A. Linden, who died on Thursday. They claim that the Board has a right, under the charter, to fill vacancies caused by absence or death, and that they require a full attendance of members to transact the more important business committed to their hands. It is hardly likely that they will carry out their intention, as the board will cease to exist on the 1st of January; but one feature of the matter is worthy of special notice: Assistant Alderman Wisser, whose place they desire to fill, went to Germany in July last and has remained there ever since. Some of his colleagues assert that he purchased a vineyard in that country, and may possibly make it his home for life. Mr. Wisser sent a power of attorney to a gentleman of this City to collect his salary, but payment of the claim was refused on the ground that the people did not elect him to go to Germany, but to perform certain duties, mainly of a light character, in the City Hall. It is said that the absent Assistant Alderman intends to return to this City to demand his salary in person. Mr. George F. Betts, the present Deputy Clerk of the Assistant Aldermen, is mentioned as Mr. Wisser's successor, and Mr. Peter Masterson is named for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Linden.

AN ABDUCTRESS AND HER VICTIM.

Hester Jane Haskins, of No. 93 Greene street, was held yesterday in default of $3,000 bail, by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with abduction. The complainant was a little girl, thirteen years old, named Theresa Goltz, who resides with her aunt, Mrs. Frances Grautz, at No. 56 Willett street. It appears that Theresa was peddling peas and pears and on the 9th December entered the house of the woman Haskins. The latter promised her a set of furs if she would return the same night and do some ironing. She returned as agreed, and Mrs. Haskins dressed her up in some good clothing, and induced her to enter on a life of shame. Capt. McDonnell and Detective Terwilliger heard of the presence of so young a child in the house, and the consequence was the arrest of the woman Haskins and her committal. Mrs. Grautz, who is the only living relative the child has, did not know what had become of her niece during the past week. Hester Jane Haskins, the abductress, who was arrested, attempted suicide three times while in charge of Capt. McDonnell, once with a knife which she had on her person, again with a spoon, and a third time by trying to tear her throat open with her hands.

"NOSEY" QUINN'S NEW PLACE.

During the lifetime of the late Mayor, "Nosey" Quinn, the Warden of the Tombs, was chiefly known to the public as "Havemeyer's umbrella-carrier." Since the death of Mayor Havemeyer Quinn has transferred his menial attentions to Police Commissioner Matsell, and carries that official's walking-stick. "*Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi.*"

THE DEATH OF ASSISTANT ALDERMAN LINDEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of their late associate, Mr. Henry A. Linden, who died in St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday. An official announcement of his death having been made, Assistant Alderman Healy offered resolutions expressing the regret of the Common Council at the sad event, and reciting that he was an honest and earnest advocate of all that was right and just; that he was zealous in the interest of his constituents and of the public at large; that the members attend his funeral in a body, and that, on the day set apart for the obsequies, the flags on all the public buildings be displayed at half-mast. The resolutions were adopted, and the following committee was appointed to make preparations for the funeral: Assistant Aldermen Healy, Simonson, Bracks, Beyea, and Wade. The obsequies will take place on to-morrow, Sunday.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH LECTURE-ROOM.

MR. BEECHER'S FRIDAY NIGHT TALK ON MURMURINGS AND SOURNESS IN HUMAN CHARACTER.

Mr. Beecher spoke briefly last evening, at the usual weekly lecture-room meeting in Plymouth Church, upon the evil effects of murmuring and coarseness of disposition upon the Christian life. He read a text from St. Paul's last epistle to the Philippians, which was written during his captivity, and just preceding his death. "Do all things without murmurings and disputings, that you may be cleansed and be the sons of God without rebuke, in the midst of a wicked and perverse nation, among whom ye shine as the light of the world."

He said nothing was more common than to meet with men who think they are doing great things for the Christian religion, yet who constantly exhibit a sour and disagreeable temper to those around them. Men who are all courtesy in their dealings and intercourse with the outer world, he said, are very often in the habit of manifesting a very coarse and unchristian-like manner to the members of their own families and to the servants. Some people were constantly disputing and murmuring with those around them. But the injunction of the Apostle was to do all things without murmuring. All sorts of complaints—all that miserable drawl that so often filled up the lower space of our experiences—were forbidden, and yet people went on grumbling all the year round, and never seemed to think they were breaking the commandments. It was quite possible for a man to be a great, bustling, active man in everything that concerned the advancement of religious interests upon a large scale, and yet not to inspire those around him with a very high sense of the perfection of the Christian character. But the Apostle had defined the finish which should be given to the Christian character in all its minor details. The true Christian made every person around him feel happy. Even the expressman, who called to deliver a parcel, would be treated with kindness and courtesy. It was a slander on Christ's name, he said, that many people carry about with them such unchristian-like habits and dispositions. Those people disfigured their master—they slandered the Savior.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee held its last meeting for the present year at No. 349 Bowery last night. Dr. Muhr presided, and a plan of reorganization for the ensuing year, submitted by the Executive Committee, was discussed. A platform submitted by the Executive Committee was adopted, declaring that the political condition of the country, the result of the recent elections, and other circumstances are calculated to rouse the Republican citizens to reflect. Facts are more convincing than declarations, and whatever may be said of theoretical and practical politics, the result of the October and November elections has revealed a state of affairs which, by faithful adherents of Republican principles, should not be lost sight of, but should impel them to keep a vigilant eye on the attitude and agitation of the aggressive Democracy, whose late success is undeniable. In view of these circumstances, they should hail with great satisfaction measures on the part of the National Government and of the State Government that will tend to deprive the Democracy of an opportunity to throw discredit on the Republican Party and impeach Republican administration or Republican legislation.

A resolution was passed directing the district associations to hold their primary elections for the new Central Committee on the 12th of next month, and inspectors of elections were appointed for each district.

SERIOUS FIRE IN WEST CHESTER.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the watchman employed at Bolton's tape factory and bleach works, in the town of West Chester, discovered a frame building, occupied as a country store and dwelling by Mr. John Livingston, was on fire, and gave an alarm which aroused the residents of the place from their slumbers. The wind being very high at the time, the flames spread with fearful rapidity, and Mr. Livingston, his wife, one child, and some friends who were on a visit to the family, had barely time to escape with a scant supply of clothing. The building, with its stock of goods, consisting principally of dry goods and groceries, furniture of the dwelling, and a sum of money which could not be secured, was soon totally consumed. The flames communicated with a tenement-house occupied by four families, and that also shortly became enveloped in a sheet of flame, and had the wind been blowing in the opposite direction, the Methodist Church, which caught fire slightly, and some eight or nine dwellings, would have become the prey of the flames. Steam fire-engines and chemical engines from West Farms, Tremont, and Morrisania promptly responded to the alarm, and reached the fire in time to render good service. Mr. Livingston, whose stock of goods was quite large, lost several thousand dollars, being insured only to the amount of a few hundreds. The building, valued at $4,000, was owned by Mr. Thomas Bolton, who was insured for $3,000. The tenement-house destroyed was owned by Mr. Nathan Burchell, of Port Morris. The building was worth from $2,500 to $3,000, and was reported to be insured for a limited amount. As the fire was first discovered in a wing of the building occupied by Mr. Livingston as his store and dwelling, in which there had been no fire during the day, it is suspected that the destruction of property in this case was the work of an incendiary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County was held at White Plains yesterday. After the usual preliminary proceedings the report of the Treasurer, Mr. William H. Garthwait, was read, and from which it appeared that the receipts of the society during the past year were $5,993 06, while the disbursements were $5,882 57, leaving a balance on hand of $110 49. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following: Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, President; Charles R. Dusenbury, First Vice President; Robert Bonner, Second Vice President; Jared D. Powell, Third Vice President; James Gibson, Director of First District; William H. Hammond, Director of Second District; David Verplank, Treasurer; Daniel K. Sherwood, Corresponding Secretary; Joseph O. Miller, Recording Secretary. The society was unfortunate on the occasion of its last annual fair, inasmuch as a succession of storms prevailed during the entire week, from the opening of the exhibition to its close, so that the attendance of visitors and the receipts for admission fell far short of what they had been in former years. For several years the farmers of the upper section of the county have manifested but little interest in the prosperity of the society, on the plea that its management had been entirely under the control of persons residing in the lower section. It is now anticipated that the election of Mr. Cowdin, from one of the upper towns, as its President, will do much to remove the impression referred to, and that henceforth the farmers will again labor to make the annual exhibitions a credit to the county.

THE BEECHER-TILTON BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Mr. Shearman stated yesterday that, owing to the fact that Mr. Evarts could not attend the Court of Appeals on Monday, the arguments on the appeal from Judge McCue's decision on the bill of particulars in the Tilton-Beecher suit would not be heard on that day. He could not say on what day in the week the case would come up, as the matter had not yet been fully arranged. It was also stated that there was a probability of counsel on both sides agreeing to modify the last clause in the order, in a manner which would meet the views of both parties, and thus obviate the necessity for carrying the case before the Court of Appeals. At Mr. Morris' office it was stated that there was no truth in the rumor that Mr. Tilton would abandon the prosecution of the suit.

A THIEF WITH A METHOD.

In yesterday's TIMES appeared the account of George Henderson, alias W. E. Burleigh, alias D. P. Gardner, being committed by Justice Flammer at Jefferson Market Police Court, for complicity in stealing a gold watch from an Eighth avenue jeweler. He entered the store and pretending to be about purchasing a watch, was shown several, and while admiring one of them an accomplice rushed in and snatched the watch from his hand and escaped. Henderson was arrested while also trying to effect his escape. On reading the account of the robbery, Mr. Henry Thornhill, of No. 60 West Forty-second street, recognized a similarity in the operation to the manner in which he had been robbed of a gold watch on the 13th of November, and repairing to Jefferson Market Court, at once recognized Henderson as the thief. He was held in $2,000 additional bail to answer this charge.

A JUROR ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Mr. Isaac N. Hudson, an advertising agent, of No. 21 Park row, appeared before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, last week, and demanded a warrant of arrest against M. Myers, one of the jurors in the Chamberlain scurrilous postal-card case, now being tried before Judge Benedict, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. In his affidavit Mr. Hudson alleges that Myers called at his offices on Oct. 28 and bought some diamonds, which he, the complainant, had for sale, tendering as payment a check for $575, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Aaronson, of No. 20 West Houston street, on the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; that, notwithstanding the recognition of the check by Aaronson, (whom the complainant believes to be a party to the fraud,) it was declared entirely worthless at the bank. He therefore charges Myers and Aaronson with willfully trying to defraud him under cover of the note, knowing it to be of no value. The Justice granted a warrant for the arrest, but, on account of the inability of the officers to find Myers, he was not arrested until Thursday evening. Both men were bailed by Justice Kasmire yesterday, in the sum of $1,500.

PREHISTORIC MAN IN AMERICA.

PROF. NEWBERRY'S LECTURE IN THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

"Prehistoric Man in America" was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening by Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, before the Young Men's Christian Association at their hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. He commenced his address by a general dissertation on the reverence for antiquities inherent in our characters, and the result of investigations in this direction made in the countries of Europe and in America. Human history was traceable backward two or three thousand years, and the record beyond that time was subject to considerable doubt; but far beyond human record were found traces of the existence of human beings upon the earth's surface contemporaneous with the existence of the mastodon and reindeer. In America, when first visited by Europeans, the region along the Mississippi Valley was covered with what they called primeval forests. Scattered through these forests were the red men, the nomadic, warlike, treacherous Indians, who, it was discovered by research, had displaced and supplanted an earlier race of whose history we were still unconscious. The valley of the Mississippi presented traces of the previous occupation of the country, and mounds, walls, fortifications, and remnants of cities were found of which the Indians were ignorant. In later days these evidences of a former civilization had multiplied until to-day it was known that they covered the whole area of the Mississippi Valley. The present sites of many Western cities, like Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago, were built upon by these primitive people, and they betokened a diversity of population unknown in modern days. He could not describe the record, the character, or the race of these Mound-builders, as they were known, but it was certain that they covered the valley and penetrated as far West as the Rocky Mountains, but no further. These people he described as proficient in the arts, and specially devoted to mining. He narrated with much minuteness of detail the result of many years' study, the manner in which these mining operations were prosecuted, and though the implements in use were of the rudest construction, the results accomplished were astonishing. He instanced the facts discovered in recent years to show that the production of oil from the earth was not unknown to them, while in agriculture and manufactures there was abundant proof to indicate that they were pursued with energy and success. The lecturer proceeded to consider the possibilities of a still remoter occupation of this continent, and in this connection he exploded the theories of several scientists respecting imaginary discoveries of the existence of a race before the mound builders. He treated the whole subject from a purely common-sense standpoint, and illustrated his positions by a variety of illuminated views. After the lecture a selection of airs were performed by the organist, Mrs. E. Skinner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE SCURRILOUS POSTAL CARD CASE ABRUPTLY ADJOURNED — MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The trial of Moses Chamberlain, who is charged with sending to Aaron Von Valkenberg postal cards on which were written certain scurrilous remarks, was resumed yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, but came to be suspended in rather an unusual fashion. A law argument was in progress as to the admissibility of a letter alleged to have been written by Chamberlain, in which certain words were misspelled in the same way as on the postal cards. "Villain," for instance, was spelled "vilen," and "robbed" was written "robed." While the argument was in progress it was found that Mr. Nathan Myers, of No. 398 Broadway, was absent. By the time the argument had closed information was conveyed to Judge Benedict that Mr. Myers was under arrest, and was then lodged in the Tombs. Shortly after, Mr. Myers' counsel brought the same intelligence, but stated that Mr. Myers expected to be able to give bail, and would be presently in attendance. Under the circumstances, the court took a recess until 1 o'clock, when it was expected there would be some explanation of the occurrence. When Judge Benedict again took his seat, a letter was read from the Clerk of the Police Court, First District, stating that he had been directed by Justice Kasmire to inform the court that Mr. Myer was detained on a charge of false pretenses, in default of $1,500 bail. Judge Benedict said that, under the circumstances, he would adjourn the court till Monday at 11 o'clock.

Before adjourning, the court, on the application of Mr. Purdy, directed that the remainder of the panel be summoned for Tuesday. Mr. Purdy also applied for liberty to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Patrick Conners, who had been indicted with Mr. Gallagher for smuggling cigars from Cuba on the steamship Crescent City. Conner had given evidence implicating Gallagher. Judge Benedict granted the order, and the court adjourned.

THE INDICTED LIQUOR-DEALERS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, the cases of a number of indicted liquor-dealers were called on. D. Townsend, Hern Shenering, Henry Kahrs, Claus Bottzer, and William H. White pleaded "not guilty" to the indictments found against them for selling liquor without a license. They were each held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial.

Robert Johnson, Field Burger, John Behrmann, Peter Heyne, Louis Piars, James Costello, and Luke Mulroy, who were also under indictment for the same offense, represented to the court through their counsel, Messrs. Courtney and Townsend, that they had made application for licenses. The District Attorney thereupon assented that a *nol. pros.* be entered in each case, and they were disposed of accordingly. A number of the indicted liquor-dealers furnished $1,000 bail each in the District Attorney's Office yesterday, and were released. Additional indictments have been found, and others of the offending dealers are being arrested daily.

CIVIC HONORS TO KING KALAKAUA.

Mayor Vance will send by a special messenger to-day a communication to King Kalakaua, notifying his Majesty of the desire of the Common Council to tender him the hospitalities of this City after his arrival here. The Municipal resolutions on the subject requested the Mayor to telegraph to the potentate—an unusual, if not unique, proceeding toward a crowned head—but Mr. Vance decided upon the more respectful mode of sending an official communication to the ruler of the Hawaiian Islands. Some of the members of the Joint Committee on the Reception of the King seem to appreciate the necessity of a work on how to receive a sovereign in a republic without compromising either form of government. They are now in a quandary as to what to do with Kalakaua when he arrives in this City.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN ARRESTED.

On Thursday night about 10 o'clock Christian Schriber, a butcher doing business at No. 108 Greene street, was attacked on the corner of Mercer and Prince streets by two highwaymen and robbed of $30. The thieves made their escape at the time and Mr. Schriber reported his loss at the Eighth Precinct Police Station. Capt. McDonnell and detective Terwilliger set out in search of the robbers and soon arrested James Brown in a liquor-saloon in Wooster street. Not finding the other man for whom they were looking, they repaired to his house, and, while inside making inquiries, the very man who was wanted, and whose name is Charles Williams, entered and was at once arrested. They were both identified as the parties who attacked and robbed Mr. Schriber, and yesterday Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market, held Brown in $2,000 bail for trial, and held Williams for further examination.

KANSAS RELIEF FUND.

The following contributions have been received and forwarded to the "Kansas Central Relief Committee" at Topeka by G. V. Ricksecker, Agent Kansas Relief, No. 317 Broadway:

From Society of Friends, two boxes clothing, valued at	$350 00
Private contribution of clothing, &c.	250 00
Private contribution of clothing, &c.	150 00
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, cash	200 00
Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers, No. 92 Broadway, cash	100 00
Presbyterian Church, Kingston, N. J., cash	9 17
Smyrna, N. Y., box clothing	150 00
Ladies of Madison avenue, Trenton, N. J., box clothing	150 00
Mrs. Carr, City, two boxes and two packages from unknown parties.	
Park Street Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn., box clothing.	

It is believed that some of the leading churches in the City will make an effort to aid the destitute people of Kansas by taking up a Christmas donation for their relief.

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.

Mrs. Ann Barlow, of No. 954 Second avenue, yesterday asked Judge Morgan, sitting at the Yorkville Police Court, for a warrant for the arrest of her husband John, on charges of assault and robbery. On Monday last she drew from a savings bank $849, her own money. Her husband, to whom she had been married but a few months, failing to get possession of this sum by peaceable means, threw her on the floor and took it from her by force. He then fled, and has not since been heard from. As she was unable to direct the court officers where Barlow can be found, the warrant was not issued. It is said that the ruffian has another wife living.

COLUMBIA'S VICTORY AT SARATOGA.

PRESENTATION OF A MEMENTO TO NEW-YORK'S CREW—INTERESTING EXERCISES AT THE COLLEGE LAST EVENING.

All New-York remembers the gallant style in which Columbia won the victory at Saratoga last Summer, but, strangely enough, the crew which won the race had nothing by which they could remember it until last night. For the only prize they won at the regatta was a set of flags, and that, of course, was the peculiar property of the college. But last evening the oversight was remedied by the presentation to each of the crew of a handsome silver cup. The presentation exercises took place in the drawing-room of the School of Mines, the desks having been removed for the occasion. The audience, which was very large, began arriving early in the evening, and was composed largely of ladies and Alumni of the college. But though 8 o'clock had been appointed for the Commencement exercises, it was almost 9 before Prof. Van Amringe began his presentation address. At about that hour, however, he entered the room, accompanied by the victorious crew, and, taking his stand upon an improvised platform, with the flags which were won at Saratoga directly over his head, he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have gathered here to-night to do honor to the crew which won in the most gallant style the greatest race that was ever rowed in American waters. The contest was hardly over before the college had entered upon its Summer vacation, and so it was not possible for their fellow-students to pay them that tribute of respect and affection which was felt to be their due. But immediately upon the reassembling of the college their comrades took counsel together, and the result was the offerings which you see before you. Those who were at Saratoga will never forget the sight, and then for the first time the college had the sympathy and good wishes of all New-York. If the race had done no more it would have amply repaid the struggle. But the race did do more. It has made history for us. Since the foundation of the college her graduates have borne an honorable part in the State and have promoted the dignity of the Commonwealth, and now her children, mere babes in arms, have borne off the palm of physical excellence. And let not their tribute be undervalued or despised. The qualities that enabled them to win that race were those which are indispensably necessary to success in life. But rowing is not the chief end of man, and it ought not to be encouraged to the hurt of other duties. But it is my experience that success in rowing does not interfere with college duties, and I wish to say, in the most public manner, that whatever may be its influence elsewhere, here it has been to increased attention to the specific duties of college life. And a further effect of the race has been to awaken in the college that *esprit du corps* which was its chief want. Various means have been adopted to this end, but with indifferent success until boating was tried. The college had existed for half a century, and yet no great affection for it had been engendered in the minds of its graduates. But the introduction of rowing proved that community of pleasure is stronger than community of learning, and did more than the Trustees could in awakening a hearty fellow-feeling among the Alumni; and I believe this victory will produce an enduring effect. It has also rendered possible the equipment of a commodious boat-house on Harlem River. The Board of Trustees has given $4,000 for this purpose, provided enough is raised from other sources to complete the building. [A voice—"I'll give $50. Applause.] But I was not put here to say much, but to do something. Your comrades, impelled by feelings which I have very inadequately expressed, have procured these cups as a testimonial of their respect and appreciation of your great services, and I now present them to *you* and beg that you will receive them with all good wishes. [Applause.]

At the close of his remarks Prof. Van Amringe handed his cup to Capt. Rills, who responded in a few happily chosen words, and expressed the wish that he and his hearers might meet in the same place under similar circumstances in 1875. It was subsequently ascertained that it was Mr. J. P. Stevens who interrupted Prof. Van Amringe's remarks, by subscribing $50 to the new boat-house, and he subsequently privately added $150 to the $50 he then publicly promised. The presentation cups were made by Tiffany, and are very handsome. Upon one side of each is engraved "The Students of Columbia College and the School of Mines to the"——giving the name and position in the boat of the individual to whom the cup was presented. Upon the other side is engraved, "Victorious in the Intercollegiate Regatta of 1874, at Saratoga, over the crews of Wesleyan, Harvard, Williams, Dartmouth, Cornell, Trinity, Princeton, and Yale." The crew, it will be remembered, was composed of Capt. Frank Rees, stroke; Phillip Thompson, bow, and Cornell, Rapallo, Griswold, and Goodwin. After the presentation exercises, the company engaged in dancing to a late hour. The occasion also did a double service, as it was the formal opening of the new building for the School of Mines.

A BADLY-VENTILATED GRAND JURY-ROOM.

It is a well-known and somewhat remarkable fact that most of the public buildings in Brooklyn are so constructed that the ventilation in the different apartments contained in them is of the poorest kind. This is true of nearly all the court-rooms, and, although repeated complaints have been made to the Board of Supervisors, no effort has been made to remedy the evil. Yesterday the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions made the following presentment to the presiding Judge, in reference to the ventilation of their room: "We would like to call the attention of the court to the rooms in which the Grand Jury meet. Not a day has passed since we have been in session but some of the gentlemen have been sick. Yesterday I had to excuse three of them. We hope that arrangements may be made so that future Grand Juries may not suffer as we did. The rooms are badly ventilated, close and stifling, and altogether unfit for occupation."

The Court—Almost every Grand Jury that has been impaneled for the last two or three years has made the same complaint. The attention of the Board of Supervisors has been called to it, but no attention has been paid by them to the complaints. The court is powerless to remedy the matter. It is a shame and disgrace to the county that gentlemen who are called from their business and compelled to occupy that room for from two to five weeks should not have better accommodation, and should be compelled to go into a room that is not fit for human beings to stay in. The prisoners called here for trial have better accommodations than the Grand Jury. In Summer the room is close and stifling; in Winter it is miserably cold, and the escape of gas is unhealthy and almost deadly. It is a burning shame and disgrace to the County that this should be so.

The Foreman—The physicians called to visit the sick jurymen called attention to that fact.

The Court—The rooms are utterly unsuitable. Everybody who has business there has to travel up two or three pairs of stairs to get to them, and when they get there the rooms are not fit for any one to remain in them a minute.

SULLIVAN, THE METUCHEN MURDERER, ARRAIGNED.

Yesterday morning, Michael Sullivan, the alleged murderer of Farmer Talmadge, of Metuchen, N. J., was taken into the Middlesex Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Scudder, to plead to an indictment for murder in the first degree just found against him. He was very cool and showed no sign of trepidation. Prosecutor of the Pleas A. V. Schenck arraigned him. He pleaded "not guilty." When asked at what time he would be ready for trial, Sullivan said that he had not yet had an opportunity to consult with his counsel; and no time was fixed for the trial. The State is prepared. It is understood that he intends to attempt to prove an alibi, and hints are thrown out that an effort will be made to prove that he was so much under the influence of liquor at the time of the murder as to be incapable of forming a design to kill, and so mitigating the offense to murder in the second degree.

ANOTHER HOUSE ROBBERY IN THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, reported at the Central Office, yesterday, that between the hours of midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. Robert Sewell, No. 68 West Forty-fifth street, was entered by burglars and robbed of two gold watches, a sealskin jacket, a black silk dress, a velvet cloak, a pair of gold bracelets, and other articles, and $50 in cash. The burglars succeeded in making their escape without detection. The total value of the property stolen was $735. On investigation by the Police it was discovered that the burglars had effected an entrance to the house by forcing off the iron bars from the rear basement window. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, Samuel Bradshaw, colored, and James Murphy, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William Shannon also pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year....John Thomas pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretenses and was sent to State Prison for one year....Henry Opperman, of No. 317 West Fifty-third street, indicted for highway robbery in having, on the 30th of November, attacked and assaulted a pedlar named Selig Selbinger, at Eighth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, robbing him of some braid, combs, and other wares, was found guilty of assault and battery, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Frank Maguire, Thomas Williams, and Robert Miller pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, Michael Hughes to an attempt at larceny from the person, and George Williams to an attempt at burglary. They were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Dalton pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for five years....James Higgins pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and Thomas Williams to petit larceny. The former was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and the latter for six months.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FOURTH LECTURE BY DR. DAWSON AT THE MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The fourth lecture of the series by Dr. J. W. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, Montreal, was delivered last night at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, the subject being "The Origin and History of Life, according to the Bible and Science." After recording the creation of the fourth organic formation the historian of the great work proceeds. "And let the waters bring forth fish and fowl of their various kinds, &c." The waters did bring forth the first animals; as the land had been prepared for plants, so the water had been prepared for fishes. On the fifth day God said, "Let the earth bring forth beasts," and carnivorous, herbivorous, and reptilean animals were created. The general arrangement of inorganic matter had been perfected before the introduction of animals. The sea and land had been separated, the courses of the earth and the heavenly bodies had been arranged before animal life was introduced. Geological research showed from the structures of trees, the impression of rain drops on rocks, coral formations, and other discoveries that inorganic matter was just the same then as it is now. Moses says that God first perfected physical arrangements before introducing animals, so both records agree. Both accounts showed that animal life first sprung from the sea, which seemed to be the great originator of animals. They reached the middle of this geological record before they found traces of the existence of animals except in the water. Both the Scriptural and geological records showed a grand procession of the dynasties of life, beginning with the lower orders and ending with man, the geological of course being the fuller, that being the result of prying research, while the other was a general sketch of the historian. The lecturer then gave an interesting description of the different grades of animal life, beginning at the lower or Laurentian formation, at the bottom of the geological scale, in which he contended a low order of animal life must have existed, as could be proved by the immense beds of matter formed by the shells of the little animals. Gradually ascending through the different formations in the geological scale, he showed the introduction of invertebrate, vertebrate, and amphibious animals and reptiles, of such marvelous proportions that the animals of the present day seemed but pigmies compared to them, and so far the geological corresponded exactly with the Mosaic record. They next came to the carnivorous and herbivorous animals of the mammalia which succeeded, and then came man. As to the introduction of each species in that procession, it seemed that in each age one existed as master of the creation, then decayed, and gave place to another. God's plan was a progressive one, just as geology showed. Both records agreeing on this fact, people of the present day asked why, in like manner, may not the lower race grow into the greater? Strauss, in accepting the Darwinian theory, said he could no longer be a Christian, and went beyond his teachers, for Darwin did not deny the existence of God. Many of the text-books of scientists of the present day disseminated extraordinary theories of the origin of life, and unfortunately were accepted as scientific results, while, in fact, they were not. The writings of Huxley and Tyndall, for instance, were so accepted, and not only that, but passed into current literature. The statements in Genesis in relation to the origin of life are not intended to check faithful research, but they are fitted to check baseless superstition and absurd views on the subject. The theory that the lower forms gradually developed into the higher was of little importance when applied to the lower animals; but when it was sought to be shown that the same law applied to man the question became a very grave one. Darwin had not yet gone so far as Huxley or Tyndall. He seemed to require some living form, however simple, to begin with, and did not contend that dead matter was turned into life. Derivationists may try to break down the dividing line of the species, but the Mosaic record gave them the idea that each species was meant to prepare for the next. Darwin claims he has proved that the limits of the species could be overstepped by time and circumstances. His theory had a plausible aspect, but his laws did not touch the origin of life; he held that the species of animals introduced could go on perfecting themselves on the earth. The only conflict between this theory and the Scriptures was touching the origin of man. Were it not for that it could be used by scientists as a harmless toy. In conclusion, Dr. Dawson cautioned his hearers against accepting the instruction of scientists of the present day unless they were certain that their ideas were the result of scientific research.

LUTHER BRYANT'S RICHES.

"RAT" REILLY, THE ACCOMPLICE OF MURRAY, CONVICTED OF BURGLARY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

The trial of George alias "Rat" Reilly, indicted for burglary in the first degree, was resumed before Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Reilly, together with Robert Murray alias "Bobby the Welshman," convicted on Wednesday, was charged with breaking into the apartments of Luther Bryant, the wealthy old coin dealer, at No. 1 Forsyth street, from which money and valuables, amounting in all to $123,000, were stolen while their occupant was confined in the Tombs on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Two umbrellas with carved handles, and the pawn-ticket of a handsome revolver, together with a quantity of postage stamps, were found in the apartments of Reilly and Murray, and identified by Bryant as his property, and on the possession of this property the indictment was found.

Assistant District Attorney Nolan called Detectives Williamson and Reilly, who proved that they found the ivory-handled umbrella and postage-stamps, named in the indictment, in the apartments of Reilly, at No. 252 West Eighteenth street. A number of other witnesses who testified on Murray's trial were also examined, and the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Spencer, for the defense, did not put the prisoner on the stand, but attempted to prove by William McLaughlin and Patrick Degnan that Reilly had purchased the umbrella found in his possession from a sailor, in a saloon on West street, and, by Thomas McCabe, that the prisoner and his family were in destitute circumstances, and could not have come into the possession of the enormous wealth stolen from Bryant. After a searching cross-examination of the witnesses by District Attorney Nolan, the case was submitted to the jury on the Recorder's charge.

After a short deliberation the jury found Reilly guilty of burglary in the second degree, and he was remanded for sentence. Strenuous efforts will be made to discover what disposition has been made of the treasures stolen from Bryant.

A BRIGADIER GENERAL WANTED.

A meeting for the election of a commander of the Second Brigade was held at No. 7 West Thirteenth street, last evening, and like those previously held for the same purpose was simply a farce and a waste of time. All of the officers were present excepting Col. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth, and Major Hallen, of the Fifth Regiment. As Lieut. Col. Hammer, of the Ninety-sixth Infantry proceeded to cast his ballot, Col. Sterry, of the Sixth Regiment, whose palmy days expired with the death of the Tammany Ring, challenged his vote on the ground that he was cashiered last year. The former admitted the accusation, but stated that he had recently been recommissioned, and had not brought his commission with him. In spite of the testimony of five officers as to the truth of his statement, Col. Sterry and Col. Spencer insisted upon the production of his commission. This was accordingly done, and Lieut.-Col. Hammer voted. The vote of Major Kloeppel was also protested by the same parties, and his right to vote decided in a similar manner. The result of the ballot was six votes for Col. Vilmar, of the Eleventh; two for Col. Mitchell, two for Col. Sterry, one blank, and one each for Lieut. Col. Kraeger and Ex-Col. Lux. Col. Spencer then moved for an adjournment, and although only six officers were in favor of a second ballot, two for adjournment, and the remainder indifferent, Acting Major Gen. Vorian, for reasons best known to himself, adjourned the election.

A GUILTY POISONER.

Charlotte Saunders, the colored domestic who attempted to poison her mistress, Mrs. Annie Mulrennan, of No. 422 West Forty-seventh street, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and pleaded guilty. On the 8th inst., Charlotte was sent by Mrs. Mulrennan for lager beer, and having conceived some ill-feeling toward her mistress, sought to revenge herself by mixing laudanum in the beer. Fortunately, Mrs. Mulrennan noticing the peculiar taste of the liquor, did not drink it, and subsequently discovered that it had been poisoned, whereupon Charlotte was arrested. In answer to District Attorney Nolan, the girl admitted that she had mixed laudanum in the beer, but denied that she intended to harm her mistress. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to three years in the State Prison.

A PENNSYLVANIA BURGLARY.

Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, yesterday received a communication from Chief of Police Bleuner, of Erie, Penn., informing him that on Monday night last the store of Edson, Churchill & Co., in Erie, had been broken into by burglars, and robbed of silks and velvets to the amount of $3,000. The burglars are supposed to have come to this City with their plunder, and search is being made for them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Police met yesterday and transacted routine business. Nothing of interest transpired during the session.

Applications continue to be made to Mayor Vance for the office of Commissioner of Charities, in place of Mr. Laimbeer; but the Mayor says that there is no vacancy to be filled.

Mayor Vance yesterday examined several firemen in relation to their recent discharge from the Fire Department, because, as they alleged, they refused to patronize salary-brokers.

Joseph Heist, aged six years, died of small-pox yesterday at No. 517 East Twelfth street. As there had been no physician in attendance, Coroner Eickhoff was notified to hold an inquest.

Bayard Taylor will lecture before the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association, at Parepa (late East Side) Hall, on Monday evening next. His subject will be "Travels in Egypt."

"The Blind Preacher," Rev. W. H. Milburn, will deliver his lecture, "What a Blind Man Saw in England," on Monday evening next, at the Church of the Strangers, for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

John Lowery, of No. 78 North Moore street, died yesterday from injuries received on the previous evening by falling down the hatchway of the steam-ship Western Metropolis, at Pier No. 36 North River.

The French Benevolent Society during the past month expended $386 in aid of the French poor and destitute, and, in addition, 1,560 pounds of bread were distributed to poor families of French nativity.

The Board of Apportionment will meet next Tuesday to take final action upon the estimates for 1875. It is considered likely that the original budget will be adhered to, notwithstanding the amendments passed by the Board of Aldermen.

Michael Hickey was yesterday charged by Solomon Landberger, of No. 149 Chatham street, with having relieved him of his watch and chain, valued at $150. Justice Morgan committed the prisoner on $2,000 bail to answer.

Miles Coleman, of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, while at work blasting at One Hundred and Second street and Ninth avenue, yesterday, was severely injured about the head and body by the premature discharge of a blast.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Giuseppi Bottentine was held, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer to a charge of entering the premises of Joseph Jeannette, No. 165 Worth street, and extracting therefrom the sum of $4.

John Driscoll, aged thirty, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, while at work at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, yesterday, was seriously injured about the head by the falling of a derrick.

On Monday evening next Rev. Robert Sloss will give select readings from the poets and humorists, at Spring Street Church, near Varick, in aid of the funds of Mission School No. 66, an institution which has already done much good among the poor of the Eighth Ward.

"Palace and Queen" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered at the Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, by Rev. W. P. Abbott. The proceeds will be devoted to the funds of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society.

Marshall & Wilkens, proprietors of the Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street Stage Lines, sold out their line to the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Twenty-third Street Stage Companies on Thursday. The price paid could not be ascertained. By this purchase some 200 men are thrown out of employment.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course for the people will be delivered this (Saturday) evening, in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock, by J. A. Johnson, Esq., editor of the Santa Barbara *Press*, on "Southern California, the Italy of America." The lecture will be illustrated by the use of the stereopticon.

The entertainment to be given at the Academy of Music this evening in aid of St. Elizabeth's Hospital Fund promises to be very attractive. Mrs. Sheridan Shook will play *Julia*, in the "Hunchback," and it is hinted that the costumes are to be something surpassingly fine. Among the musicians, also, are the Praeger Family, Miss Heilbron, Mr. William H. Davis, Mr. George Sweet, Mme. Dowland, and Signor Caryl Florio.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the term of nine years: John P. Acker, William Habirshaw, Daniel Drew, Lawrence D. Kiernan, R. P. Flower, C. C. Corson. The Directors holding over are: Thos. C. Smith, George W. Clarke, Elias C. Benedict, Mrs. Emma A. Keep, C. O'Reilly, T. F. Allen, M. D., Charles E. Bostwick, E. F. Williams, R. C. Root, John W. Whitfield.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision restraining Controller Green from selling the property of St. Joseph's Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, for non-payment of assessments imposed for the improvement of the Morning-side Park. It was claimed on behalf of the Controller that while the statute exempted church property from taxes, it did not exempt it from assessments.

BROOKLYN.

A council of "the Sovereigns of Labor" is about to be organized in Williamsburg.

A large number of indictments against criminals charged with various offenses were presented by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, yesterday.

In the suit of Cinderella Kent against William H. Kent, for absolute divorce, the report of the Referee setting forth that there were no grounds for divorce, was confirmed yesterday morning.

Bids were opened by the Board of City Works yesterday for the cleaning of streets during the coming year. There were only two bidders for cleaning the entire city. Thomas Shea bid $103,139, and Frank Swift bid $89,924.

An adjourned meeting of the committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to consider the propriety of abolishing the Alms-house Nursery, and of placing the children in the different private institutions of the county, was held yesterday, but no definite conclusion was reached.

Nineteen of the pictures exhibited by the Brooklyn Art Association were sold. Among the prominent artists were John C. Wiggins, Miss S. D. Gilbert, William Hart, W. R. Miller, Walter Satterlee, F. A. Bridgman, Julie H. Beers, John Pope, E. A. Rorke, Miss Barstow, William H. Baker, Miss H. J. Blauvelt, Ellen Thayer Fisher, Miss Halsey, and A. H. Baldwin.

The Committee of Seven appointed by the property-owners interested in the resumption of the Bridge Street Ferry, to confer with the Union Ferry Company, report that the project is under consideration by the Directors, and that a result favorable to their views is anticipated. In case the Union Ferry Company refuse to take up the matter, the Committee has been authorized to negotiate with the Dock Commissioners for Rutger's Slip, on the New-York side, and proceed to the organization of a new company.

THE CITY'S CLAIM AGAINST GENET.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, rendered a decision denying the motion recently made on the part of the City to have the suit brought in its behalf against Genet referred. The suit is to recover $150,000, alleged to have been unlawfully obtained by Genet in connection with the Harlem Court-house. The Judge holds that the motion, having been delayed until the cause had been placed on the day calendar for trial, was too late.

WESTON'S WALK IN NEWARK.

Weston, the pedestrian, was in fine condition all day yesterday, and walked without apparent weariness. His physician, Dr. Taylor, states that he was in better condition yesterday than on any of the previous days of his travel. He had at one time fears of being interrupted, in order to hinder him from accomplishing the self-appointed task, but these fears appear to have been dispelled yesterday. The rink was visited by large crowds from New-York and Brooklyn. He walked until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he completed his 350th mile. He resumed his travels at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 2 o'clock had traveled thirty miles. He expected to make eighty miles before midnight, leaving but seventy miles to accomplish to-day. He will finish his walk at midnight to-night.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN NEWARK.

At about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Owen Hopkins was in the act of driving his horse and wagon over the Pennsylvania Railroad track, at Front street, Newark, when his wagon was struck by the 9 o'clock train from New-York, and broken into kindling wood. Hopkins was thrown some distance from the track, and sustained fatal injuries.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a train upon the Morris and Essex Railroad backed down upon Gustav Meyer, ten years of age, who was picking coals at the Nesbitt street crossing, and killed him instantly. He was removed to his home on Orange street, near Newark street.

"OLD SALT'S" WATCH.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, member of Assembly from Onondaga County and Ex-Lieutenant Governor of the State, lost his gold watch in a Broadway stage on Wednesday last. Capt. Irving, of the Detective Squad, was notified, and began working around to recover the property. The watch was a present from the members of the Legislature of 1872, and was valued at $500. Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed young man called at the Metropolitan Hotel, and left a package for Mr. Alvord. The package contained the watch, which had the ring twisted out of it in the most approved fashion. Mr. Alvord last night said, "The New-York Police are the finest Police in the world."

THE PALISADE (N. J.) INSURANCE FRAUD.

Two New-York detectives yesterday had an interview, in the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail, with Lewis E. French, the Secretary of the bogus Palisade Insurance Company. It is understood that the interview was in relation to Col. John Bough's complicity in the fraud. Bough was arrested in New-York, Wednesday, for having been concerned in the forgery of a $10,000 title deed. He was formerly proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, on Greene street, Jersey City. When his connection with the Palisade insurance fraud was discovered, Capt. McHorney was sent to arrest him. Bough received notice of his coming and eluded arrest by leaping from a window in the second story of his hotel. The hotel property has since passed into other hands.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John La Farge, the artist, is at the Everett House.

Col. T. J. Treadwell, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Commander A. W. Weaver and Lieut. Commander E. C. Merriman, United States Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. George M. Wheeler, the Colorado explorer, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, and Major G. A. Gordon, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Isaac Hinckley, of Philadelphia, and Ex-Congressman Julius Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston; Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia; and Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Walter Stuart, the Master of Blantyre, of Scotland; Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston; Congressman E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTEST.

The third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Literary Association was held in New-York on Tuesday, Dec. 15. A number of preliminary arrangements were settled by this committee, the most important of which were the following: The place at which the contest will be held, after a long discussion, was finally settled in favor of the Academy of Music, New-York. The time had been already determined by the association as Friday, Jan. 7, 1875. The committee decided the hour to be 8 o'clock in the evening. In response to the last circular six colleges were found to have entered the coming contest, viz.: Cornell, Lafayette, Princeton, Rutgers, University of New-York, and Williams. It was found, therefore, that each of the above colleges, in accordance with article 1 of the by-laws of the association, will have the privilege of sending a second representative for the contest in oratory. The following positions were then decided by lot:

No. 1, Rutgers, (2;) No. 2, Cornell, (2;) No. 3, Lafayette, (1;) No. 4, Williams, (2;) No. 5, Williams, (1;) No. 6, University of New-York, (2;) No. 7, Rutgers, (1;) No. 8, University of New-York, (1;) No. 9, Princeton, (1;) No. 10, Lafayette, (2;) No. 11, Cornell, (1;) No. 12, Princeton, (2.)

The numbers in parentheses indicate the first and second appointments made by the separate colleges. Prizes to the value of $400 will be offered. Hon. William M. Evarts has been requested to preside.

TWO SKATERS DROWNED IN NEWARK.

A thickness of ice having gathered over the Morris Canal, in Newark, a number of skaters ventured upon it, last evening. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, William Wright, a colored man, and Philip Baith, a white man, were executing curves on the ice near the Plane street bridge, when the ice gave way beneath their weight and they were precipitated into the water. An effort was made to save them, but they sank before assistance could reach them. The ice was cut and a party of men endeavored to rescue their bodies, but up to 10 o'clock they had not been found. Wright lived on Academy street, Newark, and was unmarried. Baith is said to have been a married man.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN NEWARK.

The steam boiler in the Newark City Steel-works, located on the banks of the Passaic, exploded last evening. The explosion is attributed to the small supply of water in the boiler. The buildings were much damaged, entailing a loss of probably $4,000. The hands employed in the works luckily escaped without injury.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—Mrs. Felixe Aucaigne, John Aucaigne, S. Rousseau, F. Aguire, E. Lavergne, M. Lavergne, A. Mauger, Miss F. Halbleib, Grau. Vidal, J. Neuville, R. Voegelet, J. Garnier, Albert Broum, Ch. Lesieur, F. Ursin, J. Hugel, G. Fraikin, Mrs. Amipi Fraikin, Mrs. L. Ducastel, Mrs. C. Schmidt, Mrs. C. Blondot, Pietro Gianini, Mrs. M. Correcho, Mrs. R. Correcho, Mrs. Rig. Correcho, Miss Theresa Correcho, Mrs. R. Ladei, Mrs. M. Caraguyo, Mrs. F. Gianini, Mrs. V. Korni, Mrs. C. Delareini, Mrs. G. Gensilli, F. Simoni, E. Correcho, T. Berti, A. Pedroli, S. Boisini, A. Boisini, D. Cadelini, G. Pedretti, S. Guidicci, S. Pattani, D. Damiano, A. Vanetti, D. Delareini, A. Davy, Mrs. J. Davy, J. Dugnas, Mrs. M. Dugnas, Mrs. M. Moireau, T. Cassano, Mrs. H. Cassano, J. Josue, R. Delesseaux, P. Samuel, Mrs. J. Samuel, Miss A. Samuel, Florant Jourdan, Mrs. M. Motte, Mrs. A. Saurette, G. Cleiss, A. Bussiere, Mrs. L. Debain, Miss E. Debain, Miss J. Debain, M. Fugel, G. Parmain, Mrs. V. Parmain, Mrs. C. Warney, H. Baruch, J. Lachoise, J. Lacoste, L. Deragna, J. Ryan, H. Osselin, Miss L. B. Valuet.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mrs. A. M. Norton, Miss Nellie Norton, Mrs. J. P. Wilde and child, A. S. Dickinson, W. S. Bean, F. Anderson.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—George W. Sharp, Miss Florence A. Sharp, M. Ragie, Lambert, Henry Wood, William Foyle, Jr., Capt. Burke, Charles J. Mitchell, W. D. Slanson, C. L. Morgan, Mrs. S. Devitt, Mrs. Slanson, A. Boissel, Mrs. Boissel, Mrs. Boursier, Mr. and Mrs. Gottshalk and child, Dr. Louis G. Bechtold, Mrs. Bechtold, Rev. J. J. Brown, Mrs. L. Ward.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:20 | Sun sets......4:35 | Moon sets..3:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:36 | Gov.Island..4:25 | Hell Gate....5:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...............FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.

Ships Washington, Bradley, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.; Leonard, (Br.,) Petrell, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Volentier, (Aust.,) Zambelli, Trieste, J. Benham; Kosmos, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Clifton, (Br.,) Snow, Lisbon, J. Henry; Elmstone, (Br.,) Bragg, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Hants County, (Br.,) Cochran, Yokohama and Nagasaki, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Templer, Bartlett, Leghorn, Lunt Brothers.

Brigs John D. Tupper, (Br.,) Foster, Cadiz, L. F. Brigham; Leopoldine, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Rio Janeiro, Thomas Norton & Co.

Schr. Geo. D. Fullerton, (Br.,) Brown, Halifax, C. W. Bertaux.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Dec. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 6, 11:50 P. M., 390 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged signals with a steam-ship, showing one rocket, one bright and one blue light, bound E.; 11th, lat. 47 08, lon. 38 52, met a British bark, showing N T P R, (Com. Code,) from Canada, bound E.; 14th, lat. 43, lon. 56 11, met a three-masted German steam-ship, with black funnel and white band, bound E.; 16th, 5:30 P. M., 327 miles off Sandy Hook, in company with steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool for New-York. The City of New-York brings 130 passengers.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre Dec. 5, with mdse. and 76 passengers to George Mackenzie. Experienced heavy head sea, stormy weather, and violent westerly winds all the way.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Laurence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Bark Alberto, (Ital.,) Criscolo, Messina 105 ds., with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 10; took the southern passage, and had strong W. winds throughout.

Bark Monica, (Swe.,) Denberg, Pernambuco 36 ds., with sugar to Stursberg, Ruperti & Co.

Bark Germania, (Port.,) Gashnig, Oporto Oct. 29, and Lisbon Nov. 16, with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Is anchored on the Bar.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Ships Oriental, for San Francisco; Daphne, for London; barks Æolus, for Antwerp; Emma, for Rio Janeiro; Gazelle, for Port Spain; Atlantic, for Barbados; Ellen Dyer, for Havana; brig Starlight, for Port Spain.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Sld. for the United States, Beltiste, Edwin, H. W. Workman, Albina, H. L. Routh, Delphin, Margaretha, Mary Fink, Floka, Abd el Kader, and La Ciguena.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., A. C. Meyer and Titania.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Duisberg and Edwin Reed.

Also arrived out, Folkvang and Luigi Montuori.

The Dutch brig Abraham, from New-York Nov. 20, for Morgan Pill, has put into Bordeaux. She encountered heavy weather and suffered much damage.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic sld. hence for New-York at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal sld. from this port to-day for New-York.

The Inman steam-ship City of Antwerp, Lauer, from New-York Dec. 3, for Liverpool, has arr.

MOVILLE, Dec. 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Italia, Craig, from New-York Dec. 5, for Glasgow, arr. to-day.

CARDIFF, Dec. 18.—Sld. steam-ship Pembroke, Williams, New-York.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM ACHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HERO OF THE HOUR—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. E. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—CHILPERIC—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—NECK AND NECK—NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT by Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2:30.

MASONIC HALL.—LADIES' FAIR of the "Union Relief Association."

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

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Congress cannot too soon take up the question of devising means to increase the revenue. Mr. DAWES' bill for the reimposition of the tea and coffee duties is a measure which harmonizes with the recommendations of the President, the opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the average common sense of the people. It is demonstrable that the repeal of these duties has done the consumer an entirely inappreciable amount of good, while diminishing the public revenue to the amount of over twenty millions a year. Had Congress done its duty last session these duties would have been now in force, and there would have been no impending deficit of twenty-two millions in the sinking fund to provide for.

Unfortunately, the reimposition of the tea and coffee duties, even as early as the beginning of February, would have little influence on the revenues of the current year. There is certainly enough tea in the country to provide for a year's consumption, and not a dollar of duty would be likely to be obtained on that stock. But the revival of the tea and coffee duties is still necessary to provide against the estimated deficit of $12,000,000 in the amount required by the sinking fund next fiscal year, not to mention its bearing upon the increase of revenue essential to a preparation for specie payments. How to meet the impending deficit of the current year is a very serious problem, and one whose urgency Congress is unfortunately disposed to overlook.

Whatever may eventually become of the charges brought against Congressman STOWELL, of Virginia, the evidence produced yesterday shows a wretched state of things among some of the small Virginia politicians. According to the testimony now taken, a man named GRAHAM sold, or pretended to sell, a naval cadetship which was in the gift of Congressman STOWELL. The purchaser was not in STOWELL'S Congressional district, but a domicile for his step-son was procured there, and the boy received the appointment, $1,700 being paid therefor to GRAHAM, who professed to act as broker. Another witness testified that GRAHAM was interested in a railroad claim before Congress, which was opposed by STOWELL, and that GRAHAM threatened to "expose" the cadetship business unless STOWELL withdrew his opposition to the claim. He also said that STOWELL did discontinue his protest against GRAHAM'S claim, but for considerations quite remote from those urged by that person. Of course the principal witness in the case must be GRAHAM, on whose word the charges rest, and he has not yet been heard.

We showed the other day that for the year now closing, the average rate for the conveyance of 100 pounds of grain from Chicago to New-York by the Central road and its connections has been 43¾ cents, against 52 cents in 1873, and 55½ cents in 1872. From an article in our columns today, it will be seen that this competition of low railroad freights has had the effect of making the year a very unremunerative one on the lakes and the canals. In 1872, the average of the lake freights ruled as high as 11 cents a bushel for wheat; while last year the average was rather less than 4 cents a bushel. Canal freights which, in 1872, showed an average of 13 cents a bushel, have this year ruled as low as 10 cents. This falling off has not been due to the diminished quantity of grain seeking conveyance to the sea-board. On the contrary, the receipts at New-York will, by the close of the year, show an advance of at least twenty per cent. over those of last year. This minimizing of freights is simply an example of what the free competition of land and water routes can effect, and indicates the most effectual method of compelling the railroads to keep faith with the public.

The National Double-track Freight Railroad bill has been brought up under a new form. The latest substitute of the Committee on Railroads for the portentous scheme of last session is in the shape of what is called a "national charter" for the Continental Railway Company, a corporation said to be at present existing under the laws of half a dozen States. They propose to construct and operate a railroad with two or more tracks, for freight only, between some point within twenty miles of New-York and Council Bluffs, Iowa. Branch lines are to connect the main road with various freight centres along the line of route. Bulk freight, such as grain, coal, &c., is to be carried at five mills per ton per mile for distances over 750 miles, and at higher rates for shorter distances. A rate of five mills per ton per mile between Chicago and New-York would be equivalent to twenty-seven and one-half cents per 100 pounds, or rather more than forty per cent. below the average rates by New-York Central for the same class of freight during this year. The qualification that this rate is to cover only such freight as can be received in cars "without handling by the company" renders the promised reduction considerably less than appears on its face, if it does not render it altogether illusory. For the reduction, such as it is, the company ask a national guarantee of five per cent. interest on some sixty millions of construction bonds. In other words, apart altogether from the jobbery and corruption to be anticipated in carrying out this great scheme, the country would have an excellent chance of being called on to pay at least three millions a year for the purpose of maintaining low rates of freight between New-York and the Missouri River. We don't believe that, principle apart, the country is prepared to do anything of the kind.

The collapse of the wretched "Katie King" juggle in Philadelphia, ought to be a warning to the simple souls who are ready to swallow the new-fashioned frauds of the "spiritists." In this instance a young girl, who was represented to have died more than one hundred years ago, appeared as a "materialized" spirit. She talked, sang, gave presents, and received many more than she gave. Of course she came out of a closet or cabinet, and only when the lights were dim. Several upright, honest, and truthful men were so thoroughly deceived that they published elaborate statements testifying to the verity of the "spiritual phenomena." They were convinced that the appearances were supernatural; and so candid a man as ROBERT DALE OWEN subscribed to this belief. The trick of the mediums has been exposed, and the personator of the departed KATIE KING has confessed her share in the imposture, and has returned the gifts which she received from the credulous people who thought she had taken them into the spirit world with her. It is only a question of time with the inevitable explosion of other such humbugs. The details of the Philadelphia juggle are curious; they exhibit some ingenuity on the part of the managers; but they also show a faith in human credulity which is almost sublime.

FRAUD OR NO FRAUD?

As the investigation progresses into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, it is shown more conclusively than ever that great rascalities have been practiced at the expense of the shareholders and the public. Yesterday the Secretary, Mr. JOHNSON, was examined, and testified that checks to the amount of $750,000 were drawn—first to the order of Mr. STOCKWELL, (then President,) and afterward made payable to Mr. IRWIN. The witness stated that "he had no knowledge of the transactions involving these amounts." "There were no entries in the books that any part of the $750,000 was returned." But on the 14th of February, 1872, the Directors passed a resolution authorizing the President to "employ counsel, and *incur such other expenses as may be necessary* in connection with measures for an additional subsidy now pending before Congress." After this the check above mentioned was paid to IRWIN. The witness further testified that there was an entry in the books of a loan to STOCKWELL of $23,842. There was another special loan to STOCKWELL of $20,000. The President (STOCKWELL) said that the money voted for "necessary expenses" would be required for "gathering statistics from the Treasury Department about the commerce of China, Japan, and India, for the information of Congress and the public press"! And we suppose the other Directors believed him. Was there ever a fraud concealed under so flimsy a pretext?

The Secretary adds additional curious information. "No report was ever made," he says, "as to how the money was expended." And yet the amount was surely large enough—three-quarters of a million—to call for some statement with reference to its disposal. STOCKWELL, the Secretary went on to say, had received the bonds of the Company and used them in "what he claimed to be the Company's transactions." On May 15, 1872, another check for $50,000 was drawn for Messrs. ELDRIDGE & IRWIN—no account being rendered of the uses to which the money was applied. The Vice President of the company at the time (Mr. F. W. G. BELLOWS) confirmed the statements made by the Secretary. He remembered all about the drawing of the checks, and said that they were sent to IRWIN at Washington. The witness "did not know what the expenditures were for"—probably had not the remotest idea. Vice President GEORGE G. SCOTT—appointed last May—testified that he had no knowledge of what took place in 1872. IRWIN had, however, offered to tell him all about it. He (Mr. SCOTT) had met STOCKWELL in London last November, but seems to have gleaned very little from him. When STOCKWELL was President "it was only necessary for him to demand six or seven hundred thousand dollars, and it was given to him without asking questions"—a very convenient arrangement for STOCKWELL. This was contrary to the by-laws; but, said Mr. SCOTT, STOCKWELL was "exceedingly arrogant, and would in a moment have dismissed those who opposed him." He further stated that "STOCKWELL'S stock operations and losses were enormous, and he is largely indebted to the company." Mr. JAMES D. SMITH, another Director, testified that STOCKWELL "never reported the progress made on what the agent was doing," and witness "never heard of any vouchers being presented to the company touching disbursements in Washington." In fact, there never seems to have been the slightest account given to the company of the disposal of the $750,000 drawn by STOCKWELL'S orders, or of the other sums obtained by him under various pretexts.

It will be seen that this evidence more than confirms the newspaper statements, and we do not see how anybody can read it without coming to the conclusion that the company has been remorselessly plundered, chiefly at the instigation—or at least with the knowledge—of STOCKWELL. What has become of this man we do not know; we infer from Vice President SCOTT'S evidence that he is still in London, which he probably finds a more comfortable place just now than New-York or Washington. So far as at present appears, it is difficult to distinguish between his transactions and those which are generally regarded by the world as sheer and unadulterated roguery. There *may* be another explanation of them, and if there is we shall be glad to publish it. At present, we are confirmed in our original opinion that the whole affair is one of that kind which a newspaper, having information of it, is bound to expose, no matter at what risk. And of course there is a certain amount of risk incurred. The persons implicated may not dare to bring actions for libel, and subject themselves to cross-examination in the witness-box; but they can very easily allege that the accusers are interested in stock-jobbing transactions. There are thousands of persons, bred up in the Wall street standard of honor, who cannot understand why a newspaper should take the trouble to expose a fraud of this kind unless it is paid to do it. No one need be surprised, therefore, to see a good deal of mud flung about during the next few weeks, and some decent characters assailed. So far as we are concerned, this sort of slander has never deterred us from performing a plain act of duty, and will not deter us now. We do not believe that we have ever brought to light greater frauds of the kind than those connected with the past management of the Pacific Mail Company. The present President, and most of his colleagues, are honorable men; but they cannot wipe out the transactions carried on in former years. Even the men who accuse newspapers of being bribed to carry on this exposure are obliged to admit that all the facts which the newspapers have stated are true. We should be sorry to help any stock-brokers, on one side or the other; but when facts are communicated to us which deeply concern the commercial honor of the community, we shall not be deterred from publishing them by the threats or calumnies of the scoundrels who infest Wall street, and who are very careful not to come openly forward with charges which would result in their being dragged before a court of law. Any exposure of roguery in Wall street is, as we have said, attended with certain risks; but no editor ought to be afraid to do his duty on that account after he has satisfied himself that the exposure is just and unanswerable. If stock-jobbers take advantage of these incidents, more's the pity—but it cannot be helped. If there had been any answer to the charges recently made—and now fully confirmed by the evidence of the very officers of the company—it would have been made long ago, and we repeatedly offered to publish it. But there is no answer, and consequently the persons accused and their friends deal out indiscriminate slanders, which all reputable men, even in Wall street, know to be false. The unfortunate Pacific Mail Company is meanwhile left in a deplorable position, and we hope the new President and the honest portion of his colleagues will do their best to extricate it without delay.

A MOTHER OF CRIMINALS.

In the meeting held yesterday of the State Charities Aid Association, Dr. HARRIS brought forward some of the most remarkable statistics which have ever been obtained in the science of criminal reform. While reading of the efforts of the Prison Association the attention of the Doctor was called to a county on the Upper Hudson, where there was a remarkable proportion of crime and poverty to the whole population. The county contained but one town and only small villages, with a population of some forty thousand; yet the number of paupers in its alms-house was four hundred and eighty, or about one in ten, not reckoning a considerable number assisted by out-door relief. This proportion is probably greater than that of London or Paris; but of this we cannot be certain, owing to the defective method everywhere adopted in the statistics of pauperism of enumerating names as persons. It is certain, however, that the proportion of paupers and criminals in the county was alarmingly great. The attention of the Doctor was attracted to certain names which everywhere appeared in the criminal and poor-house records of the county, and he was led to follow up the traces of certain families. These again seemed to be connected, and he was induced to search still further the genealogies of these families. The results will remain as permanent and most startling facts in the history of crime and its consequences.

It should be understood by our readers that ordinarily it is extremely difficult to trace the descent of a criminal family. In cities, such families become broken up, and their members are scattered everywhere. In villages, though their lines of descent may be followed, yet the retributive laws of Providence usually carry the effects of crime only "to the third or fourth generation," and then the race comes to an end through physical and moral degeneration, the final members being commonly idiots, imbeciles, lunatics, and, in some countries, *crétins*.

It happened, however, in this county, that the physical vigor of the particular family traced, preserved some of its members for their evil destiny, and enabled the investigator to trace them during six generations of wickedness and misery. Some seventy years ago a young girl named "MARGARET" was left adrift in one of these villages—it does not appear whether through the crime or misfortune of others. There was no alms-house in the place; but she was a subject of out-door relief, probably receiving occasionally food and clothing from the officials, but never educated, and never kindly sheltered in a home. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny has cursed the county ever since. The county records show *two hundred* of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children; of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State Prisons for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails and penitentiaries and alms-houses!

Of the 900 descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl who was left on the village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles drunkards, lunatics, paupers, and prostitutes; but 200 of the more vigorous are on record as criminals. This neglected little child has thus cost the county authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the expense and care of criminals and paupers, besides the untold damage she has inflicted on property and public morals. When we think of the multitude of wretched beings she has left upon the earth; of the suffering, degradation, ignorance, and crime that one child has thus transmitted; of the evil she has caused to thousands of innocent families, and the loss to the community, we can all feebly appreciate the importance to the public of the care and education of a single pauper child.

THE CITY SHARPER.

When a young man from the country visits New-York for the first or second time in his life, he bears with him many warnings. His parents and experienced friends picture to him the City rogue as a thinly-disguised roaring lion, continually seeking the callow youth whom he may devour. He thinks he is too smart to be caught by the polished villains of the Metropolis, and he coldly turns from the seedy colporteur by his side in the railway car, morally sure that he is "one of those scamps." The frank, bluff, and jolly-talking young drover whom he meets on the train is a pleasant acquaintance, and our young friend likes the free-and-easy way with which he produces a flask of spirits from his frieze overcoat, and shares its contents with a stranger from the country. The drover has not been to the City often; he only comes once or twice a year to see his sister, but even that is often enough to find out how the sharpers flock about the railway depots, hotels, and other places where unsophisticated people do congregate. And he warns Rusticus, with the impressiveness of a man "who has been there," of the snares and pitfalls of wicked Gotham. Our young friend, strong in his own keenness, is a little nettled by this far-off echo of the paternal counsel, and, warmed with the genial drover's dram, says that he is not afraid of anything, although he *was* born in the woods. When the slim, scholarly-looking gentleman in black, who has been playing three-card monte in the smoking-car, passes through, Rusticus does not see the telegraphic quiver of the eyelid with which the honest drover says to the pale gentleman, "I've got him."

The rest of the story has been in the morning papers so often that it hardly bears repetition. Rusticus likes his honest friend, who has been in the City once or twice before, and who speaks of his sister up town as "a little stuck up and stylish, but a good gal." And the drover has such a pleasant, taking way that Rusticus goes to his sister's house with him, and has a cup of tea and a sandwich with that charming young woman. For her part, she is modestly "glad to see any friend of brother John's." Our young philosopher from the country, who would give odds to the sharpest sharper in New-York and beat him at his own game, is unaccountably sleepy after supper, falls into a doze in the corner of the sofa, where his kind friends have left him. He finds himself, about daylight next day, shivering on the streets, with a queer feeling in his head, and with scarcely garments enough on his limbs to cover him. He never sees the honest drover again, nor the honest drover's sister, nor the few hundred dollars he had when he went into the honest drover's sister's house; nor is he ever able to identify that house, though he seeks it carefully and with many contrite groans. His simple story is duplicated in the experience of numberless confident young men, and older men, too, for that matter. The too-confiding stranger, much warned and counseled, avoids the swaggering ruffian and sleek-looking Pharisee, only to be enmeshed by "one of the best-hearted fellows in the world."

But the ingenious wolf has many disguises and divers prey. Rusticus at home, and smarting with his wounds, has a savage joy as he reads of City men made the easy victims of his old acquaintance. The wolf, by way of diversion, called in elegant attire and with easy manners, the other day, with a lady's card and a letter of introduction to a fashionable dame from an esteemed acquaintance. Shown into the drawing-room, he departed with a silver vase, a pair of candlesticks, and sundry costly knick-knacks, ere Madam had settled her collar and looked at herself twice in the glass, before descending the stairs. On another day, he flattered a good dentist by ordering a set of teeth on the recommendation of an eminent tradesman, insisted upon paying for the work in advance, gave a large check for the amount, received the dentist's draft for the balance, and went away richer by just the difference between the figures of his worthless check and the dentist's good one. This sinful game was played more than once; and we regret to add that the victims of the gentlemanly stranger were intelligent citizens of the Metropolis. So it appears that the artistic rogue does not always seek those who are sometimes mentioned as having hay-seed in their hair.

Whether it is because times are dull or men more than usually dishonest, the art of thieving is now certainly carried to a high degree of perfection. The coarse bully who knocks down a passenger in a dark street, or the masked burglar who crawls in at a basement window, is a low type of the City thief. The accomplished scamp has a multitude of disguises; he is polished and insinuating, or he is frank, bluff, and kindly in his affected roughness. He surprises the coolest with his sudden dash and readiness. He "hath a snare for all," as WHITTIER says of the tempter. Whether he runs breathless up to the hall-door, with the message that Mr. Gunnybags has sent home for his overcoat, or quietly pockets a pile of bank notes from under a cashier's nose, he always calculates on the chances that boldness, quickness, and suddenness give him. The City sharper is a good actor. It is a pity that his accomplishments are not turned to better use. He confides in you with a fine delicacy which makes you hesitate to question him, and with a pathos that is genuinely dramatic. His transformations are complete; and even unceasing vigilance cannot ward off his blandishments nor break down his artifices. It is discouraging, but it seems to be true, that instant suspicion must be raised against every approach to an unexpected confidence. It is, perhaps, useless to add another to the volume of warnings addressed to excellent young persons from the country; it seems necessary to say once more to City readers that sharpers are this year uncommonly numerous and artful.

A CHRONIC DISEASE.

The friends of reform in Philadelphia are making great exertions to get suitable men into the positions which are to be filled at the municipal election in February. One of the obstacles in the way of their efforts is the chronic form which the disease they seek to remedy has assumed. The corruption they desire to remove has existed so long, that, in regard to many important positions, it is not easy to present a candidate who combines the requisite experience with the needed qualifications of character. We certainly do not speak of this as an evil confined to Philadelphia. Our reason for mentioning it in connection with that city is not that it exists there in a peculiar degree, but that the difficulties occasioned by it there are just now peculiarly felt by those who are anxious for a better condition of municipal affairs.

There is often a great deal said about the unwillingness of our best men to accept public positions. Much of the censure implied in such remarks is, unhappily, very just. On the other hand, there are often reasons for this reluctance which are not duly taken into account. Many citizens feel about these positions somewhat as a dry-goods merchant would feel about taking charge of a locomotive manufactory. His main reason against it would not necessarily be that he underrated the usefulness of locomotives; on the contrary, he might be an enthusiast on the subject of railroads and their benefits to society. Nor would it always be that he had a dislike to the business; he might be intensely fond of mechanical employments, and, as a matter of taste, greatly prefer them to mercantile pursuits. Nor, if the business were pecuniarily less profitable than his own, would that circumstance, in all cases, stand in his way. He might be a man who already had a competence, and was not very desirous of accumulating wealth. The only serious objection in his mind might, perhaps, be simply the absence of any previous opportunity for obtaining by experience a practical acquaintance with duties similar to those which would be required of him. And this is the great objection which many of our principal men have to taking important public positions. They have had no previous opportunity of serving an apprenticeship in situations similar in kind, but involving less responsibility.

Reform in Philadelphia, although in some respects it has accomplished a great deal, has not, on the whole, made the progress within the past three years which was expected by its friends. This is partly owing to certain characteristics of the people there. The Philadelphians are not particularly apt to *start* well with anything. There is a certain class of men in the world who hate wonderfully to get up from a chair when they are once comfortably seated, but who, when they *do* get up, generally manifest an equally great indisposition to resume their seats till they have fully accomplished whatever they left them for. Of this class, the number of representatives in our sister city is uncommonly large. No people anywhere hold on to an enterprise against discouragements and difficulties with more tenacity than the Philadelphians. This tenacity has been shown in a remarkable degree in the Reform movement. There is a body of resolute men who are determined that the city shall have a good government. They still adhere to that determination, and none of the reverses they have met with have in the slightest degree shaken their purpose, or caused them to relax their efforts.

But the principal cause of the apparently slow progress of reform in Philadelphia has not lain in any peculiarities in the character of the people. Chronic diseases are usually, even under the most skillful treatment, a long time in getting well. The government of a great city cannot be turned over in a day to entirely new men. The change must in every case be, in some degree at least, a gradual one. But this, so far from being an argument against reform in Philadelphia or anywhere else, is one of the strongest reasons in its favor. A disease which could be cured at any moment the patient chose to send for a physician would, other things being equal, require much less prompt attention than one from which no doctor could possibly afford entire relief without taking a long time. Especially would this be true if the malady, like that of municipal mismanagement, were one which would inevitably increase in virulence every hour in which efficient remedial measures were deferred.

TAXATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The signs of reform and of the definite establishment of peace and prosperity in Mississippi are, to say the least, as encouraging at present as they are in South Carolina, and much more so than in Arkansas. The cup of the taxpayer there has been filled with bitterness, but there is every indication that his lot in future will not be quite so hard, and that the promises made by the Legislature of retrenchment and reform will be fulfilled. One of the State Senators announces that he has prepared a series of reform bills to be introduced at the coming session, which, if adopted, will curtail the expenses of the State Government by something like $200,000, and he adds that, by judicious legislation, those expenses might be cut down $400,000. The public printing in Mississippi, as in many of the other States where the blacks have been in complete power, has been a fruitful source of corruption, and it is gratifying to know that in January a bill will be brought before the Legislature for the limiting of expenditures for printing to $25,000 yearly. Many Republicans declare that they believe that sum will be ample; but it is safe to say that vastly more than that modest amount has heretofore been claimed as necessary to pay for those elaborate reports in which the records of the first experiments of the African as a legislator will be preserved for the contemplation of posterity. The Republican Legislature can do very much to lighten the burdens of the people of the State. Gov. AMES has already received many urgent hints of the necessity of doing something, and will probably be influenced by them.

The Convention of Tax-payers which will assemble at the State capital on the same day that the Legislature meets does not appear to cling to the color line at all. We see in its manifestoes none of the old twaddle about white men's governments and the interests of the Caucasian. On the contrary, an effort has been made to bring such colored citizens as have property, and are of consequence in the State, into the movement for tax reform; and there are evidences that it will succeed. "We believe," says the editor of a Democratic sheet printed at Canton, Miss., "that our State can be redeemed by uniting the honest men of all classes, and we believe that the time has come when this union can be effected." At the same time there is, perhaps, too much bitterness, and a too great lack of confidence in the promises of the Legislature, among some of the more pronounced Democrats. Still, it is well that they should insist upon absolute reform, for in the present condition of the labor system in the State, and during the general prostration of interests which has prevailed since the war, it is hardly right that the tax-paying citizens should be called upon to contribute nine times as much as they did before the revolution which made their slaves their equals came upon them. The Democrats aver that they now pay nine dollars for every one dollar which they expended in taxes before the war; and that much of the money thus gathered together is squandered or misappropriated. The Republican press of the State, to its credit be it reported, has boldly decried the present system of taxation, and may be said to have led the dominant party to the reforms which it is about to undertake. One of the important changes recommended is the restricting of the power hitherto freely given local "Boards of Supervisors" to tax pretty much as they pleased. These boards have, in some cases, been exceedingly corrupt, and have made heavy drafts upon the pockets of the tax-payers. They have sometimes been composed of colored people whose excessive zeal or culpable avarice made them a terror to the responsible property-owners in their neighborhoods. They have levied the most extraordinary sums for the maintenance of bridges, poor-houses, &c., and have thus got together moneys which have been by no means strictly accounted for.

The main discontent with, and resistance to, the present Government of Misaissippi is based on the oppressive nature of the taxation, and the power which ill-taught and incompetent negroes, unschooled and unrestrained by those who should have exercised wholesome restraint over them, have exercised in taxing. Both parties admit that great harm has been done the Commonwealth, that passions have been engendered and broils encouraged, which would never have come to light had it not been for the persistent and wholesale pocket-stripping which has been practiced. It will somewhat surprise thoughtful Northern men, who know how sparsely populated Mississippi is, and how few immediately available riches it has compared with some other Southern States, to learn that it has been paying $100,000 per annum for "County School Superintendents," apparently useless personages, who certainly have done but little toward building up the cause of education among the illiterate population. There are other expenditures which are equally extravagant and needless; and we will venture to say that if blacks and whites of both parties will, during the coming month, when they are to consider these matters, carefully reflect on the reckless manner in which the taxes have been levied in past years, and up to the present time, they will resolve that such a cause for reproach shall no longer exist.

CONVENTION OF WORKING YOUNG PRESBYTERIANS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Convention of Working Young Presbyterians organized here to-day by the election of Dr. J. H. Helmer, Presbyterian Church, Lockport, President, and Secretaries, Rev. William Condit, President Church, Little Falls, and Orton S. Clarke, North Presbyterian Church, Buffalo. Various papers were read, including a one interesting one by Rev. W. Wylie, of Bellefonte, Penn., on "Bellefonte's System of Benevolence," after which valuable discussions were indulged in in connection with practical Christian work in harmony with church organizations.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S THOMAS CONCERT.

As already announced in these columns, a matinée concert will be given to-day by Mr. Thomas at Steinway Hall. Mr. Thomas' entertainments are always attractive, and the one to be attended this afternoon promises to be particularly so, the programme being of special variety as well as decided excellence.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The regular matinée representation of "The Shaughraun" may be enjoyed at Wallack's to-day, and will, no doubt, be witnessed by an assemblage almost as large as a night-audience. Although Mr. Boucicault's drama has now been acted several weeks, no indication whatever is offered as to the possible limits of its run, and "crowded houses" continue to be the rule.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The new version of "She Stoops to Conquer" will be represented at to-day's matinée and this evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. These fresh editions of standard works, in which the text is respected while the play is so divided that it can be illustrated with modern elegance and massiveness, have been received with great pleasure by the habitués of Mr. Daly's fashionable house, and the continuation of the series will be generally welcomed. To-day's representations will be the last "She Stoops to Conquer" is to have.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Love's Sacrifice" will be performed at to-day's matinée at the Union Square Theatre, and will have, this evening, its final performance. Monday, "The Two Orphans" will be brought out. Meanwhile, attention can fairly be directed to the last two representations of "Love's Sacrifice;" they are well worth attending.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The matinée performance at the Lyceum Theatre to-day will have for its attraction "Chilpéric." Hervé's opera is recited with marvelous briskness and ensemble by the Soldene troupe, and the array of pretty faces and gorgeous costumes is alone worth seeing. The sojourn of the company at the Lyceum will be brought to a close by the speedy production of the newest of operas bouffes, "Madame L'Archiduc," by Offenbach.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"The Hero of the Hour" will be acted at the matinée recital at Booth's to-day. We cannot say much for the piece, which, after next week, will be withdrawn to make way for "Little Em'ly," in which Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is to personate *Micawber*; but it is simple justice to admit that the admirer of scenery will find in viewing some of the pictures by Messrs. Voegtlin and Matt Morgan ample repayment for his attendance.

BRIEF MENTION.

In addition to the matinée entertainments above referred to, other day performances invite attention. *Col. Sellers* receives, as usual, at the Park Theatre, and the regular *après midi* representation comes off at Wood's Museum. At the Grand Opera-house there will be an afternoon exhibition of "The Black Crook." The Hippodrome is open almost continuously, and Mr. Maccabe holds forth twice at Robinson Hall. An announcement of intended matinées at the Olympic and Metropolitan Theatres and at Bryant's Opera-house and the San Francisco Minstrel Hall is the only one left to make, in addition to the foregoing.

THE NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

PRESENTATION OF THE CREDENTIALS OF MR. JUSTIE YOSHIDA KYONARI.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—His Excellency Justie Yoshida Kyonari was received by the President at 12 o'clock to-day as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan. On delivering his letter of credence to the President the Minister addressed him as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, our most august sovereign, has recognized with pleasure the intimate relations which have been continually drawing our respective countries into closer friendship and more permanent connection. In view of these pleasant conditions, and of the growing importance of our national intercourse, it has pleased his Imperial Majesty to commission me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and I now have the honor to hand you the letter of Imperial credence. It affords me pleasure to bring to you, Mr President, good tidings of the good and amicable settlement recently effected with the Emperor of China, whereby the Formosan difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted and the threatening hostilities avoided. This conclusion is the more welcome when we consider the deplorable results of war, which would have retarded the progress of a people diligently striving to emerge into newness of life and strength by the light and aid of modern science and civilization. His Imperial Majesty gladly avails of this opportunity to convey to you, Mr. President, through his Envoy, his sincere wishes for the continued prosperity and happiness of both yourself and of the nation over which you so worthily preside.

The President replied as follows:

MR. KYONARI: You are welcome as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of your sovereign. His view of the importance of the relations between the United States and Japan, as indicated by your mission, is concurred in by me. I trust that these relations will be strengthened and improved by your abode with us. I receive with gratification your announcement that the misunderstandings between Japan and China with reference to the Island of Formosa had been amicably adjusted. The wisdom thus shown in averting hostilities between neighbors must redound to the solid advantage of both. I heartily reciprocate the good wishes which you express on behalf of his Imperial Majesty for my country and for me personally.

THE ARCADIAN.

The *Arcadian* promises to be one of the most lively and vigorous of all our weekly newspapers. It is a very clever paper in every way, and the capital engravings and initial letters give it a bright and original appearance. Some of the initial letters are quite as good as any which have appeared in *Punch* for years past. In fact, we may venture to predict for this paper a complete success. Owing to an accident to the presses this week, the publication of this paper was delayed for a day, but the increased demand for it will probably fully compensate the publishers and proprietors for their loss.

SELF-CULTURE.—Self-knowledge is the key to universal knowledge, and this is the key to the science of mind. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, now in its sixtieth volume, is the chief exponent of Physiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology, Psychology, and How to Read Character. Only $3 a year; $1 50 for half a year; new volume. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

BACON—HURLBURT.—In Grace Church, Windsor, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. B. Judkins, Jr., assisted by Rev. H. R. Tuthill, THEODORE C. BACON, of this City, to MOLLIE G. HURLBURT, of Windsor.

BARBOUR—SHEDD.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Brick Church, by the father of the bride, assisted by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., WILLIAM D. BARBOUR to K. LIZZIE, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. Shedd, all of this City.

BROWN—BRADLEY.—Dec. 17, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, Vevay Cottage, by Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, CHARLES S. BROWN, of New-York City, to SARAH E. BRADLEY, daughter of Thomas Kensett, Esq., Baltimore.

CHAPPLE—WESTCOTT.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas B. Smith, CHARLES E. CHAPPLE to SARAH E., daughter of E. S. Westcott, all of Tremont.

CUNNINGHAM—WHITE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, of Baltimore, to ISABEL, daughter of Giles White, Esq., of this City.

HERDER—BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1874, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., assisted by Rev. Hiram Hutchings, PETER HERDER, of New-York, to LOTTIE M., eldest daughter of Edwin Butler, of Brooklyn. No cards.

HOYT—CHAPEL.—Thursday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., MORISON HOYT to EMMA G., only daughter of R. S. Chapel, all of Brooklyn.

UPHAM—KENDALL.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., FRANCIS W. UPHAM to ELIZABETH R., daughter of Isaac C. Kendall, all of this City.

WILLIAMS—ROMER.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. L. S. Weed, assisted by Rev. J. N. Buckley, ROGER B. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca, N. Y., to CARRIE L., daughter of the late James L. Romer, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CALHOUN.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 17, ANDREW H. CALHOUN, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 198 Dean st. The remains will be taken to Albany, N. Y., for interment.

CABLE.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, HARRY GILBERT, youngest child of George W. and Nelly H. Cable, aged two years, four months, and five days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 19 East 133d st., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock.

COGGESHALL.—Yesterday, 18th inst., ALICE, daughter of George D. and Deborah Coggeshall, aged 33 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COFFIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, 1874, of malignant scarlet fever, MINNIE, only child of Timothy and Annie Coffin, aged 14 years, 3 months, and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 404 West 20th st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DEDERICK.—Suddenly, at North Madison, Ohio, Dec. 17, FRANCES LEE, widow of the late Zachariah Dederick, of this City.

Her remains will be brought to New-York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELDRIDGE.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 8 East 36th st., on Friday morning, 18th inst., THOMAS P. ELDRIDGE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

☞ Rochester and Brockport (N. Y.) and Lee and North Adams (Mass.) papers please copy.

FRANKS.—JOSIAH J. FRANKS, late of Jersey City, on Dec. 17, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOODHUE.—On Friday, the 18th inst., at his daughter's residence, corner 5th av. and 130th st., Mr. WELLS GOODHUE, of Brattleboro, Vt., aged 72 years.

Funeral service in Brattleboro on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

HART.—On Friday, Dec. 18, Col. LEVI HART, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of 84th st. and 1st av., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

HOLBROOK.—On the 18th inst., at her residence, Morristown, N. J., Mrs. NANCY HOLBROOK, widow of Ephraim Holbrook, of New-York.

LOCKIE.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Thursday, Dec. 17, in the 74th year of his age, JOHN LOCKIE, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, formerly a resident of Catskill, N. Y. Funeral at Catskill on Tuesday, 22d inst.

☞ Catskill papers please copy.

LINDEN.—After a lingering illness, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of his sister, No. 333 West 47th st., Hon. HENRY A. LINDEN, in his 35th year.

His fellow-associates, the honorable Board of Assistant Aldermen, the Equitable Association, also the friends of his brothers John, James, and Peter are invited to attend the funeral from the above place on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 12 M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, ELIZA, widow of the late James Einathan Smith, aged 67 years.

Funeral at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M. A boat leaves Whitehall at 9 A. M., connecting with car for New-Brighton.

TAYLOR.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, THOMAS TAYLOR, son of Jacob and Mary Taylor, aged 16 years.

Funeral services on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from the M. E. Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

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CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The wintry winds and bitter cold nights should remind all who are happy and well-off of the thousands of poor and homeless children in the great City, who shiver in leaky attics, or wander ragged and barefooted through the snow and mud of streets, or sleep at night in boxes and barges—hungry, houseless, and friendless.

The genial and kind Christmas season ought to bring a bright day to the dark lives of these little ones, in memory of One who has brought so much hope and happiness to the world.

The Children's Aid Society holds itself as the especial guardian and friend of the street children and poor children of New-York. It would gladly, if means are sent, offer during Christmas time a good dinner or festival to the thousands of hungry boys and girls under its charge, in the Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses and Industrial Schools. It would give thousands of pairs of shoes and warm garments to the half-clad, shivering little ones which it shelters or teaches.

Fifty dollars will provide fifty children with warm dinners for a month.

Fifty dollars will put shoes on the feet of thirty barefooted children.

But the best of gifts is a home.

Fifty dollars will send three homeless children to a home. Who will help to make up a Christmas party of poor children, to be gathered from the streets and lanes of the City, and sent far away to kind families in the country?

The children of the fortunate and happy ought especially to aid in making a "merry Christmas" for those who are friendless and poor.

This Winter is to be a hard and bitter one for the poor of New-York. Who will help to lighten it for the children of the poor?
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 12,843 different boys and girls; 154,506 lodgings and 203,506 meals were supplied. In the twenty-one day and fifteen evening industrial schools were 10,288 children, who were taught, clothed, and partly fed, (461,208 meals were furnished;) 3,985 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 27,116. There have been 6,478 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,527 were provided with homes.

P. S.—It would be a great favor to us if our friends would lay this appeal before any Sunday-school or Church with which they may be connected.

ONLY PREVENTIVE AND SOLVENT OF GRAVEL AND CALCULI.—That these painful and fatal concretions can be dissolved and voided and the diathesis changed, thereby preventing their reproduction, by the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, is proved daily by evidence similar to the following presented to Dr. A. Hawley Heath. Extracts from letters written by Hon. J. H. Selkreg, Ithaca, N. Y., June, 1874: "Since I wrote you I passed a formation of oxalate of lime, which I think I am justified in asserting was half as large as an almond, and something of that shape. The deposit annoyed me exceedingly, and affected the passage of the water before I commenced the use of BETHESDA. My main trouble in the past was a deposit in the kidneys and the passage thereof downward, causing excruciating pain." August —"My general health is better than it has been for the past fifteen years. Depot and office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

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Notice is hereby given, that all applications for insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, under policies dated after Jan. 1, 1875, must be made on the NEW FORM OF BLANK adopted by the Company. Agents and Brokers having in possession any of the blank forms at present in use will please return them to this office for cancelation on or before Dec. 31, 1874. The new form will be ready for delivery and may be had at this office on that date. Applications before that date will be received at the General Agency on the existing form.

Agents and Brokers desiring to make arrangements for the New Year are invited to call at this office.

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ART NOTICE! SPECIAL.

PROF. CARL HUBNER,

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The whole to be sold by AUCTION on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD REMINDS ITS friends that forty-four children in the house depend upon them for a good Christmas dinner, and for a bountiful tree on Tuesday afternoon, the 29th. Please send contributions to the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 55 Water st., or to the Fold, No. 437 East 58th st.

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THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—Special care has been taken in selecting the contents of this favorite magazine to have them seasonable as well as attractive. A poem by Mrs. Buddington stands first, entitled "The Children's Night," which cleverly introduces many characters in fairy land well-known to the little ones; and it is moreover profusely illustrated. There are other poetical contributions by Nelly M. Hutchinson and R. H. Stoddard, and stories suitable to the season by Ruth Dana and Virginia W. Johnson, besides an illustrated reproduction of Southey's story of "The Three Bears." For older readers we have a continuation of Miss Woolson's sketch of St. Augustine, which she terms "The Ancient City;" a further installment of "The First Century of the Republic" which contains much information gleaned from outside of America; an excerpt from Sir Samue Baker's *Ismailia*, by S. S. Conant; a lively sketch by Junius Henri Browne of G. D. Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*; a Russian narrative by T. W. Knox, and again a Christmas story by the author of the "Princess of Thule." The "Rape of the Gamp" is continued as far as the sixteenth chapter, and Emilio Castelar contributes his fifteenth paper on "The Republican Movement in Europe," which is in many respects more noteworthy than several of its predecessors. The following sketch of St. Bernard has a particular interest at the present time as showing what the influence of Catholic prelates has once been over civil and political matters:

Rich, powerful, possessed of wide domains, born in the fertile land of Brittany, St. Bernard despised dignities, property, wealth, for the rude gown of the monk, for the wandering life of the apostle, for intellectual and religious converse with the poor and oppressed, for the pleasure of combating the pride of the strong and the powerful. Pale as death, emaciated as a skeleton, without any life but that which shone in his sparkling eyes; ecstatic to such a point that he sometimes lost the power of taking food, as if he only fed upon ideas and drank inspirations; so absent-minded that he would for entire days know nothing of the places he passed through or the persons he talked with. The people hung upon his speech, and kings upon his writings; the Pope he protected was adored, the warrior he cursed was defeated; the town which he patronized was saluted by the world; the war he condemned was suspended; the peace he disapproved was disturbed; the man who listened to him followed him to the desert, to the valley of bitterness, to bury himself alive in the cloister, or to rush recklessly into battle. If he wished it, the armies of France went out of Champagne; King Louis repented his policy; the Emperor Conrad abandoned the affairs of his empire to go to the defense of the Church; 200,000 men—shepherds, who left their flocks and came down from the mountains; peasants and serfs, who arose as if resurrected from their fields; great and rich men, who abandoned their palaces—all as if impelled by a certain madness of heroism and of martyrdom, leaving behind them wives and children and homes, went they knew not where nor why, not obeying the will of God, but the word of St. Bernard.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—The opening article here for the new year is one of considerable interest, founded upon Mr. Marcoy's recent work on South America. It is well illustrated, though we remember to have seen some of the illustrations in an altogether different book. Following it is a continuation of Saxe Holm's "Tourmaline," and then we have the first installment of Major Powell's account of his voyage down the Colorado, which promises to grow sufficiently exciting in future numbers. The illustrations are the most effective we have seen in any recent publication of the marvelous scenery of the Colorado. As these articles are likely to attract much notice, we extract the following as a specimen of the writer's style of narrative wherein he describes a critical moment in his travel:

"Opposite our camp the wall was high and vertical. The river running to the south for a mile and a half, turns back upon itself, and the two stretches of river, the first south, the second north, are separated by a wall in many places but ten to twenty feet wide and 800 feet high, and, on the east, everywhere vertical or overhanging. I wished to climb this wall for the purpose of measuring its altitude, so one day Bradley and I took the little boat and pulled up stream as far as possible, in order to reach a place where the wall was so broken that it seemed practicable to climb it. I went ahead, Bradley handed the barometer to me, and followed; so we proceeded stage by stage until we were nearly to the summit. Here, by making a spring, I gained a foothold in a little crevice and grasped an angle of the rock overhead. I found I could get up no farther, and could not step back, for I dared not let go with my hand, and could not reach foothold below without; so I called to Bradley for help. He found a way by which he could get to the top of the rock over my head, but could not reach me. He looked around for some stick or limb of a tree, but found none. Then he suggested that he had better help me with the barometer case, but I feared I could not hold on to it. The moment was critical. I was standing on my toes, and my muscles began to tremble. It was sixty or eighty feet to the foot of the precipice. If I lost my hold I should fall to the bottom, and then perhaps roll over the bench and still further down the cliff. At that instant it occurred to Bradley to take off his drawers, which he did, and swung them down to me. I hugged close to the rock, let go with my hand, seized the dangling legs, and, with his assistance, was enabled to gain the top."

Another prominent feature in this issue is the publication of the first of a series of letters written in the time of William IV., by a young American lady, containing some amusing sketches of persons and society in England forty years ago, greatly in contrast to the present times. Dr. Holland also begins his new serial "The Story of Sevenoaks," and among other interesting contributions are "A Bouquet of Japanese Verses," by Charles A. De Kay; "Bazaine's Prison," by Maud Christian; "Hereditary Foes," by Miss Osgood, and "A New Solution of an Old Puzzle," by Francis G. Fairfield.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—The thirty-fifth volume begins with the present issue, which contains in its earliest pages the first chapters of a new novel—"Roderick Hudson"—by Henry James, Jr. A short story, the scene of which is laid in Ohio, is also contributed by Constance Woolson. Gardiner G. Hubbard discourses instructively on the growth and present condition of the Post Office; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes discusses the effect of our climate upon the "Americanized European," and leaves the subject in rather a doubtful state; and Frank Sanborn sends the first of a series of articles in which is promised a somewhat detailed history of John Brown, therein describing his "years of preparation." "Old Times on the Mississippi" is a humorous and characteristic paper drawn from early recollections by Mark Twain, which has already been made familiar to readers of THE TIMES. It, too, is the first of a series. An interesting notice of Fritz Reuter is contributed by T. S. Perry, and one equally valuable, entitled "Autumn Days in Weimar," is by Bayard Taylor. In this we have some interesting reminiscences of Schiller and Goethe, from which we must quote the following description of the physical characteristics of the two men whose lives and reputations have been so singularly bound together. Mr. Taylor says it was no easy matter to obtain information upon this point:

"In regard to height, weight, complexion, color of hair and eyes, there were a variety of memories; even those who had known the poet living seemed to color their knowledge by some reflected popular expression. Rietschel's group in the square before the theatre is a direct violation of the truth. The two figures are colossal, being nine feet high; and Schiller, who is standing erect, with his head thrown back, as he never carried it during the last years of his life, is about two inches taller than Goethe. Now, Goethe's stature was certainly not more than five feet, ten inches, and probably a little less; his very erect carriage and wonderfully imposing presence made him seem taller. Schiller, on the contrary, was said to be the tallest man in the Grand Duchy during his life; his height was six feet, three inches. But his gait was loose and awkward; he generally walked with stooped shoulders and bent head, and only his keen, intense, aspiring face, his broad brow, and large, gentle eyes, of a color varying between blue, gray, and pale brown, made him personally majestic and impressive.

Goethe had dark brown hair and eyes, the latter large and almost preternaturally luminous. His complexion was more olive than fair, the nose nearly Roman, but with a great depth at the base, and sensitive, dilating nostrils; the mouth and chin on the sculptor's line ample, but so entirely beautiful that they seemed smaller than their actual proportions. * * * Goethe illustrates the perfect accord of intellectual and physical forces. Schiller is equally remarkable as an example of a mind triumphing over incessant bodily weaknesses and torments. During fourteen years he never knew a day of complete unshaken health. He was fair and freckled, with so delicate a skin that the slightest excitement of his blood blushed through it. His thin, aggravated, aquiline nose was so conspicuous that he often laughingly referred to it as the triumphant result of constant pinching and pulling during his school days. His chin was almost equally prominent, giving what his sister Christophine called 'a defiant and spiteful under lip,' and his shock of hair, not parting into half curls, like Goethe's, was straight and long, of a yellowish brown hue, 'shimmering into red,' as Caroline von Wolzogen poetically says."

The poetical contributions this month are from H. W. Longfellow, who sends two poems, T. B. Aldrich, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Piatt, and R. H. Stoddard, and the departments of literature, music, art, and education are equally well sustained.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—Although the commencement of a new volume, the number before us contains the concluding chapter of "The New Hyperion," which, by the way, it may be well to mention, has been issued in a separate volume, by the same publishers. "Malcolm" and "The Three Feathers" are continued. The author of "Blindpits, too, contributes a good story, called a "Night at Cockhoolet Castle;" and among the more weighty papers are a description of the scenery on the banks of the Tiber from its source; a discourse on rifles, by Edward Bruce; another on the Italian Stage, by R. Davey, and yet another, of considerable merit, on the Parsees, by Fanny Roper Fendge. Charlotte F. Bates, F. A. Hillard, and T. Buchanan Read supply the poetical items, and several unusually interesting short papers on various subjects appear in the "Monthly Gossip." From one of these we cull the following description of a ball in Mexico, premising that the writer, although not over much struck by the beauty of Mexican women, acknowledges the power of their fascination under an artificial light. It is a ball on Christmas eve at Albuquerque.

"We enter. The floor is full; a hundred couples are gliding through the graceful 'Spanish dance,' or 'slow waltz,' as it is termed here. Not a few blue-and-gold United States uniforms are to be seen in the throng. A full uniformed Major General of volunteers adds the éclat of his epaulettes to the occasion. The ranchos have poured in their señoras and señoritas, and three rows of the dark-eyed creatures sit ranged around the room.

No introductions are necessary at the public bailes. Saunter around the room, inspect the show of expectant partners, and when you see one who suits your fancy ask her to dance, without more ado. If she be not engaged, she will at once accept your proffered arm. She will not say anything. Ten to one she will not breathe a syllable during your evolutions. Conversation is not the forte of the señoritas. But she will smile and smile, and you will have no reason to complain of her waltzing. The Mexican *caballero*, when he seeks a partner, will not put himself out so far as to have any words about it. He merely beckons the chosen one, as the Sultan might throw the handkerchief, and she comes to him at once.

Each dance concluded, you lead your partner to a sort of bar where refreshments are furnished, and ask her whether she will take *vino* or *dulces*—wine or candies? She will take *dulces*—"Gracias, señor!" This is *de rigueur*. You pay for them, of course, and conduct her to her seat. She pours the *dulces* into the awaiting pocket-handkerchiefs of the old people, her *comadres*, and of her younger brothers and sisters.

In a little room adjoining the ball-room, with door invitingly open, is the shrine of *monte*. The revelry of the ball-room is unheeded by the preoccupied votaries of the changeful deity as they sit around the green table watching the dealer as he turns the cards, and nervously fingering their little piles of red or white 'chips.' We have no business and no pleasure here. Let us merely look in and pass on."

THE GALAXY.

—This magazine enters herewith upon its tenth year and nineteenth volume, but avoids special reference to the season of Christmas or the new year. First stands the continuation of Mrs. Edwards' novel, "Leah," which has now reached the ninth chapter. Mr. Albert Rhodes has an article on the French Theatre, including therein a sketch of Mlle. Croisette. Mr. Junius Henri Brown denounces Thomas Carlisle in strong language in an article which he calls "The Warlock of Windbag." Spiritualism is dealt with anonymously, as seems right, or, at any rate, safe. Mr. Richard B. Kimball abuses Prof. Bonamy Price, and Mr. Richard Grant White does battle with his musical critics in a manner equally vigorous, if more polished. So that there is no lack of pugnacity evinced in this New Year's number. Turning from these energetic writings we find two very good short stories, a paper on "The Native Races of America" and some poetry, the latter contributed by Charles D. Shanly, Esmeralda Boyle, William B. Morland, and S. P. Lathrop. The miscellaneous portions are of the usual character.

THE ALDINE.

—The introductory picture this month is one of the best that has appeared for a long time. It is a fine engraving after Vernet-Lecompt, a distinguished French artist, and represents under the title "A Daughter of Cleopatra," a Wallachian maiden toying with a falcon. It does great credit to both draftsman and engraver. Next to it, some may perhaps say equal with it, though we hardly think so, is another full page picture after J. S. Davis, "Fisherman's Luck." The work of engraving in both is by Jonnard. The Delaware Water Gap supplies subjects of three very effective landscape pieces, of which two are more especially worthy of commendation. "Love's Offices" after Siegert, and "The Appointment" after Otto Erdmann, are less ambitious pictures, but suggestive and pleasing, and there is a pretty piece of woodland by moonlight that deserves notice. The reading matter contains several interesting articles. One by Henry Morford on "Christmas in London," as seen by an American, takes precedence. F. R. Goulding has an instructive contribution on Mistletoe, but derived from investigations in Georgia, and there are papers on "Student Life Abroad," by Fenno Douglas; "One Little Puritan," by Annette L. Noble; a translation from the German by E. C. Gildemeister, and a quaint little story by Einna Stjierne Jarlsen, whose name is sufficient indication of the author's relation to the land whence so many excellent story-tellers have come. "Lost Lillian Bracy" is continued, and there are verses by J. V. Cheney, M. J. Preston, and Alice M. Guernsey, which, with the descriptive paragraphs and sundry minor matters, make up a number of unusual excellence in both its artistic and literary departments.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The youthful readers of *St. Nicholas* will not be disappointed if they are expecting a truly holiday number for next month. We may mention first that the new serials, before promised, by J. T. Trowbridge and Louisa M. Alcott, are begun. The first is called "The Young Surveyor," the second "Eight Cousins." The first article is on "Mozart, the Little Music King," and it also is one that must attract attention. Then, for Christmas stories we have "Tommy, the Soprano," by Charles Barnard; "Mag's Christmas Tree," by Olive Thorne; "A Christmas Legend," by Florence Scannel;" and "The Dwarf's Mirror," by F. A. Chapman, besides a number of capital stories, overflowing with fun and fairy life, by H. L. Stephens, T. D. English, &c. All this is diversified by a good account of "The Hornbill," by F. Beverley; an excellent suggestive article by Noah Brooks, touching upon a page in history in which the children are particularly concerned; and a number of verses by Bret Harte, C. A. Lynde, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Mrs. Dodge, besides the usual supply of puzzles, riddles, and sermons from the witty little Jack in the Pulpit. The illustrations are good and numerous as ever. Indeed, when we add that this holiday number has eight extra pages in it we have given the best evidence that *St. Nicholas* must be richer than in more ordinary months.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

The January number of this serial is the beginning of a twenty-first volume, but the work itself has been before the American public for a period of more than thirty years, and it now remains as the only one of the kind, occupying the same position among the monthlies that *Littell's Living Age* does among the weeklies. The dissolution of *Every Saturday* seems to have given it a fresh impulse, for the present issue is unusually rich, containing no less than fifteen of the most prominent contributions to the best English magazines, and by some of the most noteworthy authors of the day. The portions devoted to literary notices, science and art, and miscellaneous items are unusually varied and interesting. The selections made under Mr. Bidwell's care are made with due regard to the liberal reflection of all phases of modern thought. When they are in any degree of a controversial character, the desire is evinced to hear both sides impartially, and as controversial questions are now both numerous and popular, the value of this quality in the *Eclectic* can be appreciated. It is, in short, a magazine which can safely be commended as a mirror of the literature of the day, and one that supplies a large and valuable collection of the short works of our best writers.

PARISIAN CENTENARIANS.

A notorious old profligate nobleman used to say that if he had not much religion, at all events what religion he had was of the best quality. The Parisians have a similar feeling in regard to their centenarians. They do not often produce such curiosities, but when they do they flatter themselves that they are of a very superior order. *La Presse* tells of a fine old couple named Vanner, whose ages united make up two hundred years. The husband was born in the reign of Louis XV., and has seen a dozen different governments. He married in the reign of Louis XVIII. Count Waldeck, a well-known Parisian celebrity, has now reached his one hundred and eighth year.

THE FASHIONS.

NOVEL AND SEASONABLE COSTUMES.

From day to day, as the holidays approach, the streets present a more animated appearance. The stores are as elaborately decorated as in previous years, and seem to be as liberally patronized as ever; and, judging from the general aspect of affairs, it is difficult to realize that the reported scarcity of ready money actually exists. The fair sex, it is true, is obliged at this season to sacrifice some of its own requirements and think of the little ones; and hence a good deal of cheap purchasing is effected. Children, luckily, are easily satisfied, and any toy-shop or fancy store, large or small, answers all intents and purposes. Shopping will not, however, occupy many days, and once the new year is ushered in the fashion makers will revert to their plans for ball-dresses and costumes generally. From the latest hints on these topics, gathered at Parisian sources, we compile the following summary, descriptive and suggestive:

A handsome walking dress may be made of dark blue velvet and a lighter shade of faille. The underskirt is of velvet, with a deep faille flounce at the bottom, which is box-plaited. This flounce has a dark blue velvet twist, and bows placed all around it and supporting it. Above the velvet are puffings and heading, fastened down by a band of chinchilla fur or gray feathers. The over-skirt is also made of blue velvet. It is in apron form, raised at the sides, and falling at the back in a long train; the entire overskirt is bordered with fur or feathers; the apron has also above the fur a heading of ruched faille. The corsage is in cuirass form, open in front, and wholly trimmed with fur and ruchings of faille. The sleeves are à la Duchesse, with a deep ruffle arranged to correspond with the flounce on the underskirt. The bonnet to be worn with this costume is of velvet; it has a wide brim, raised on one side, and is trimmed with loops of velvet and ribbon intermixed, the ribbon being of a lighter shade. A long gray feather, matching in color the fur on the dress, falls over the top of the crown.

One of the most unique costumes invented this season may be thus described. The tunique is of violet satin and silk matelassé; it is heavily trimmed with matelassé, bordered with lace and beaded fringe, and planned in the following manner: The back of the waist is tight-fitting; there are long flaps in front representing the apron, and taken up in an almost square piece at the side forming a pocket, or an *aumônière*; the back is composed of three breadths of goods shirred just below the waist and fastened underneath to a belt. The sleeves are of matelassé, and have a satin cuff, on the outside of which is a beaded fringe. The front of the underskirt is made of matelassé, and the train is of satin, and perfectly plain.

A dress suitable for receptions, or evening wear, is made of ash gray faille; the front breadths of the underskirt are trimmed with a box-plaited flounce, above which is a bias puffing, with a large cord on each side, with a ruffle top and bottom; the back breadths form a large four-double fold, buttoned down the middle, with eighteen large buttonholes, not worked, but bordered with bias faille; gray silk passementerie buttons are used. The apron is bordered with a closely-plaited ruffle, and draped under the large back plaits of the skirt. The corsage is of faille, buttoning down the front to the end of the rounded basque. This basque is rather short, closed all around, and bordered with a closely-plaited ruffle. The bottom of the sleeve is also trimmed with a double-plaited ruffle; the second plaiting has a heading; a double plaiting forms the neck-trimming, on the inside of which is placed a lace ruffle. The bonnet corresponding is made of gray velvet, with upturned brim lined with faille; on the crown are placed large bias velvet loops, and in front there is a gray feather; two scarlet flowers, with leaves each side, are fastened exactly in the middle of the head.

A mourning suit may be made as follows: The casaque is trimmed with small puffings of crape; there are jet buttons all the way down the front and on the sleeves, and pockets at the sides; it has coat-shaped sleeves, above which are two pieces which are square at the bottom, making, as it were, two sleeves. The tunique forms a double skirt, trimmed with puffings of crape, and covered, where it is taken up at the sides, with four lengthwise puffings; the skirt is made of serge and without trimming. The bonnet adapted to this suit is made of crape; on the crown are placed loops of the same material; two pieces of crape are twisted and form the inside trimming. A veil hangs from the back of the bonnet.

A half-mourning suit can combine purple and iron gray merino. The cuirass is in the Jeanne D'Arc style, and made of purple merino, beaded with jet, and bordered with jet fringe. The sleeves are of iron gray merino, trimmed with diagonally placed beaded bands, and finished at the wrist with an iron gray fold. The skirt is made of purple merino, it is shirred up the front and sides, and trimmed between the shirrings with iron gray crape plaited ruching. The overskirt is quite long behind, and trimmed to correspond with the side trimmings of the skirt. The apron is quite small; there are lengthwise bands worked with jet beads placed up it; this apron is drawn back, and over the plaits are three small lengthwise puffings. A small black felt hat, with a crape drapery twisted around the crown, and a flowing veil at the back, complete this suit.

A beautiful paletot in cuirass form is made of black velvet, and bordered with deep black lace, surmounted with jet spangles. The sleeves are of faille, puffed lengthwise and divided by rows of jet spangles; they are finished at the wrist with a ruffle, on the outside of which is placed a large bow.

A half-tight-fitting velvet garment may be made in the following manner: It is bordered all around with a wide band of Sicilienne; up the front, on each side of this bordering, are placed handsome jet buttons; the neck-trimming is a ruching; the sleeves are quite wide, and open at the wrist; they are trimmed at the elbow with a band of Sicilienne, above which are three jet buttons; a similar band is placed at the bottom, and from it falls a deep lace; there is also lace around the garment.

A graceful mantle is made in the Metternich style; it is composed of velvet, and tied underneath into the waist. The fronts are long and flowing. This mantle is surrounded with guipure lace and beads; straight down the back there are four bands of faille, a ribbon rosette placed at the back of the neck connects a long end with another rosette placed at the waist, from which falls still another end.

The new style of lacing the waist at the back is regarded as rather inconvenient. It is not at all so, however, when one once becomes accustomed to it. Some years since all the bodices were fastened in this manner, and when the change was made to fastening them in front it was thought quite as troublesome as we now find the old style. Still, it is not imperative that dresses should all lace behind, but for low-neck corsages it is much more graceful when fastened in this manner. If the front piece is made of white satin, or faille, it must be worked with white jet, and if the material is black, it should be worked with black jet, blue steel, or plain steel beads. There are no puffings or trimmings of any material used when the waist fastens in this manner.

An exquisite evening toilet for a young girl, may be made of light taffetas, foulard, or pink gauze; the trimmings are of very thin white Swiss muslin. The skirt has a deep flounce at the bottom, with a shirring and gathered heading above; then a small space is left above, on which is placed another flounce, corresponding with the lower one. There is a small apron which is taken up at the sides, and has long flaps falling from it in shell form at the back; down the front runs a perpendicular band. The waist is made with a low neck and short sleeves, and lacing at the back; it has a pointed basque, on which there is placed a spray of pink roses; there is also a bunch of pink roses on each shoulder. This dress may be rendered exceedingly handsome by replacing the Swiss muslin by lace; it is, however, not quite so suitable for a very young lady.

A showy evening dress is made of two shades of corn color. The train has four narrow-gathered flounces in the two shades, alternating; above these flounces is an insertion of fine straw-colored guipure, under which is placed a band of black velvet; above this is a heading of silk; the front of the skirt has a deep knife-plaited flounce, three of these plaits being in one shade, three in the other, and so on; this flounce is finished with a band of black velvet, covered with guipure insertion. The tunique is also trimmed with wide guipure lace, above which is a similar band of velvet covered with insertion. The waist is of black velvet; it has a pointed basque, is cut open in front, and trimmed with colored guipure lace, like the remainder of the dress. The sleeves are made of corn-colored faille, widening toward the wrist, and also trimmed to correspond with the tunique. The waist is belted in with a belt with silver fastenings and chain, from which depends a fan. From the back of the basque falls a wide black velvet sash.

A youthful-looking evening dress is composed of either white silk, toulard, or gaze de chambery. The trimming consists of deep flounces of gauze, surmounted by gathered crepe lisse ruchings, with the edges pinked out, and through the centre a band of gauze, with field flowers embroidered in soie de chine. There is a scarf in apron form, the flaps of which are taken back and fall over the train. This dress has a corsage-cuirasse buttoning down the front with white pearl buttons; it is trimmed like the remainder of the dress. The earrings and necklace worn should be of coral, and the hair dressed with field flowers.

THE ADIRONDACK SURVEYS.

IMPORTANT RESULTS AND ANTICIPATIONS—EXPECTED IMPROVED NAVIGATION OF THE CANALS AND THE HUDSON.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 11.

The surveys authorized by the last Legislature to determine to what extent and at what probable cost the immense accumulation of water on the great Adirondack plateau could be held in reserve and drawn upon, as needed for State purposes, were mainly completed about the first of September last. From the nature of the case, both time and appropriation being limited, the surveys were partial and to an extent preliminary, and occupied only a part of June and the months of July and August.

The superintendence of this work was offered by Mr. Barkley, Canal Commissioner of the Eastern Division, to Prof. F. N. Benedict, now of New Jersey, but formerly Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the University of Vermont, and well known by his labors in connection with that institution, and by services rendered this State on several important surveys. This selection was made, not from any lack of able men of the same profession within the State, but in addition to his known ability to grapple with the important questions involved, on account of his long familiarity with the region to be explored, which has been his study more or less for a period of forty years, and especially from the fact that having examined instrumentally in previous surveys most of the section to be considered, his thorough acquaintance with the different water systems and their relations to each other, fitted him eminently for the service required. Prof. Benedict accepted the position thus offered, though he has reached a period of life when most men would shrink from the labor involved. His report, now well advanced, will give full discussion to the scientific questions which underlie the subject, and accurate statistics of the drainage area of the lakes selected for reservoirs, with calculations of rain-fall and evaporation, made with the utmost care from all the sources of information available and applied to the peculiar features of this elevated plateau.

The instrumental work the past season was performed by two parties. One was under the immediate direction of W. B. Cooper, Esq., to which was assigned the triangulation of Long and Forked Lakes, the selection of dams for these important reservoirs, and the examination of the Racquette Valley below Long Lake to the proposed dam, and of the valley of Cold River, one of the largest tributaries. Racquette Lake was laid down by A. F. Edwards, Esq., Engineer of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad, and the Blue Mountain Lakes in 1854, by J. L. Harris, Esq., so that now the extent and boundaries of these four great natural reservoirs of the Upper Racquette are determined, and so much is added to the accurate knowledge of this interesting region.

The examination of lakes and ponds on the upper sources of the Hudson, together with parts of the Racquette basin not included in the scope of the first party, was assigned to a second, under the personal direction of Prof. Benedict. This party, in pursuing its work, traveled by land and water about 500 miles, more than 350 of which was by boat over lakes and streams. More than fifty lakes and ponds were visited, and cross sections for dams taken at thirty. Of these, the more important were Catlin, Rich, and Harris Lakes, on the west branch of the Hudson, Lakes Henderson and Newcomb, and Lake Sandford, with ponds adjacent on the central or mountain branch, to be controlled by a dam near the site of the Adirondack Iron Company's old dam at the lower works. The Chain Lakes, partly in Essex and partly in Hamilton County, were also visited, and site examined for a dam which will control the waters of six lakes and as many ponds. Little Tupper Lake was also explored, and part of the numerous ponds which contribute their waters to this large and most beautiful reservoir, and the difference of level taken between Little Tupper and Stony Pond at the head of the chain of ponds which empty into Long Lake by Big Brook. The allotted time was not sufficient to extend like examinations to the Sacandaga and Schroon, but approximate statistics have been gained from reliable sources.

As one prominent question to be determined by the survey was the extent to which the navigation of the Hudson might be improved by drawing upon the waters stored on the plateau, it was deemed essential, as the basis of reliable calculations, to determine the exact flow of the river. In addition, therefore, to careful observations made by Mr. Greene, Deputy State Engineer, at Troy, the gauging of the main channel, above the junction of the Mohawk and beyond the effect of tide, was accomplished late in October, under the personal superintendence of Prof. Benedict. These various examinations established the following conclusions:

First—That immense quantities of water can be safely stored at a comparatively low percentage of cost, on the Upper Hudson, most of which is now worse than lost, as it runs to waste in Spring freshets, which in various ways are the cause of great damage annually.

Second—That this excess alone is sufficient to maintain the deficiency of the main river at low Summer stages for one hundred days after liberal discount for any losses in its passage.

An incidental advantage of holding back this excess will be discussed in the report as tending to diminish the immense quantities of débris annually washed down by Spring floods and deposited where it becomes a most serious hindrance to navigation, which has long proved a troublesome problem to the ablest engineers and a great cost to the State, and also that this check will be an advantage instead of a hindrance to the operations of lumbermen, as experience has proved a moderate and uniform flow more favorable than the rush of high floods, and that the river will be maintained at a more desirable stage by the surplus remaining after the reservoirs are filled.

So much for the Hudson. It was part of the proposed plan to borrow, if needed, from the lakes at the head of Racquette Basin part of their enormous accumulation, yet without robbing any other section of its natural privileges. Without anticipating the full statistics and methods, which will be given in the report, it will be sufficient for general purposes to state that the examinations made prove the lakes in the Upper Racquette Basin to have a capacity more than six times that of all the Black River reservoirs which supply the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal, or an aggregate capacity of more than 12,000,000,000 cubic feet. Racquette Lake, with a ten-feet dam, will have a capacity of about 3,000,000,000 cubic feet. Its drainage area is about 60,000 acres, and if made a reservoir, with proposed dam, will insure a discharge per minute for 100 days of over 20,000 cubic feet, or more than the total supply for the east end of the Rome Level of the Erie Canal, according to the Canal Commissioner's report for 1873.

As by far the largest part of this enormous amount finds its way back to the Hudson after serving the uses of the canal, the proportion which the discharge of these reservoirs bears to the total flow of the main river before the junction of the Mohawk, and the effect which, together with those proposed on the upper Hudson itself, can be produced on the deficiencies of both rivers at the low Summer and Autumn stages, as developed in the report, it is believed, will excite not only great interest but also surprise. The estimates on the proposed dams have not yet been completed, but owing to the great natural advantages, in many cases it is safe to infer that the cost will be proportionately far less than for similar improvements already made by the State.

These are some of the general results which may be considered as determined by the survey. What are the objections to this project? These may be stated, as follows:

1st. Cost of structures.

2d. Damages for lands flowed.

3d. Interference with lumber interests and mill powers on the Racquette River, if the proposed diversion of part of its waters is made.

4th. Marring the beauty of these mountain lakes by the erection of dams.

Leaving the report to deal with the first three objections named, as it will fully, and it is believed satisfactorily, a few words may be seasonable at this time upon the last. Although this, it may be claimed, arises from considerations of taste mainly, it is a substantial objection and has excited already, perhaps, the strongest opposition. To any lover of the beautiful, the despoiling of such a region is an evil that can be justified only by the gravest public needs, and with multitudes who have found recreation and vigor for years past amidst the charms of this remarkable region, it seems little short of desecration to destroy the beauty of these lakes and render them desolate and hideous. A single incident will set forth the strong feeling expressed by many, and also a simple expedient which will, in the main, prevent the injury apprehended. A gentleman from New-York City, who had bought a tract on Little Tupper's Lake and was designing to fit up a summer residence there, met Prof. Benedict at Long Lake. Learning that he had charge of the survey, he entered his earnest protest against the project, and declared that he should resist it with all his power and would spend time and money to defeat it, asserting that it was an outrage to destroy the beauty of these lakes and streams. After listening to his protestations, Prof. Benedict surprised him by coinciding with most that he had said, informing him that these lakes had been his recreation ground and study for more than forty years, and that no one could regret more than he the destruction of their natural charms. He then proceeded to explain that, in his opinion, such a change was not necessary—that by running the timber to the flow line, this evil could, in the main, be prevented and in many cases the shores improved by the change, and that as a matter of economy as well as from considerations of taste, he should earnestly recommend that this should be done in the case of all the large lakes at which dams shall be erected. This statement evidently gave great relief, and the gentleman expressed his readiness to favor the proposed improvement, if such a provision were adopted. As the State has already pursued this policy in most of the lakes converted into reservoirs, it is reasonable to expect that it will not be abandoned if it should proceed to turn to public use the beautiful lakes of the wilderness.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is in all respects a good newspaper.—*Cortland (N. Y.) Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is, in all its editions, far superior to any other New-York paper.—*Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES represents with ability the Republican view of the situation. No paper is more able or fearless.—*Warsaw (N. Y.) Democrat.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in our opinion, is one of the best newspapers published in the Metropolis—able, enterprising, reliable, fearless.—*Andes Recorder.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES was never conducted with more ability and vigor than now, and never more deserving of support.—*Newburg (N. Y.) Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is a first-class leading journal, and is in every respect worthy of a liberal and hearty support by the public.—*Bridgeton (N. J.) Chronicle.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has won the deserved reputation of being one of the most fearless, independent, fair-minded, and ably-conducted journals in the United States.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a remarkably successful paper. THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest patronage at the Prattsburg Post Office of any paper outside the county.—*Prattsburg (N. Y.) News.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the ablest, and at the same time one of the most truly independent newspapers in the country, and is entirely deserving of public confidence and support.—*Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Republican.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES we take pleasure in commending to our readers. THE TIMES has made a reputation for itself as a daily newspaper. THE WEEKLY TIMES is one of the best that we know of.—*Newton (N. J.) Register.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a firm advocate of the right, and strongly denounces the frauds enacted in the political circles of to-day. It is well worthy of the generous support that has heretofore been bestowed upon it.—*Babylon (L. I.) Signal.*

We can recommend THE NEW-YORK TIMES as the very best of the great dailies in New-York. Although we do not claim perfection for it in every respect, we do claim that it comes nearer to that standard than any of its contemporaries.—*Walton (N. Y.) Chronicle.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now twenty-three years old. It is unquestionably one of the best political, literary, and general newspapers published, and it has a way of speaking its mind now and then which is certainly refreshing in these days of "organs," cliques, and rings.—*Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat.*

As a family and political paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES is of great value. As a Republican organ, it does not fail to rebuke its party when it sees it to be in the wrong. It is, in all its departments, ably conducted. In the WEEKLY great prominence is given to agriculture, making it invaluable to the farmer.—*Mexico (N. Y.) Independent.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the ablest paper of its class, and close attention is given by its conductors to the several departments. There is no better daily in New-York for the fireside than THE TIMES. Its political department is honest, fearless, able, and high-toned, and its literary department is unexcelled.—*Springfield (Ohio) Republic.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is invaluable as containing a large fund of agricultural knowledge on all subjects pertaining to the farm. To the political economist its articles and discussions on financial matters are replete with live thoughts. To the general reader it offers a fund of travel, history, biography, &c., that cannot fail to interest as well as improve.—*South Bend (Ind.) Register.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES may be said to be the only Republican paper of prominence in the great Metropolis of our country. THE TIMES is an independent, outspoken journal, impatient of all knavery, and steadily striving to purify the political pool. Neither as a political paper, a newspaper, a literary paper, or an agricultural paper, can it be excelled.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.*

That able and powerful journal THE NEW-YORK TIMES has done great service to the people, and is acknowledged to be one of the most popular and influential papers in the country. In the matter of literary and scientific subjects, it takes great pride, and presents a great variety of matter. Among its contributors are a number of names famous in the fields of literature.—*Fishkill (N. Y.) Standard.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the ablest, most reliable, and earnest Republican journal of the Metropolis, and at the same time a newspaper of the very first rank. Thus, while it merits the patronage of Republicans who desire a paper that is an independent and a trustworthy exponent of the great national party's principles, it is also a superior newspaper for those who do not take an active interest in politics.—*Fishkill (N. Y.) Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the ablest Republican journal published in the country. While THE TIMES represents principles and politics that in the main are always sound and practical, Democratic readers will not always agree with it in its choice of parties to carry them out. But they will find THE TIMES to be a paper that is not subject to party dictation, and the ability displayed in its various departments make its columns always readable and entertaining.—*Lockport (N. Y.) Times.*

Since two years ago, when it exposed the villainies of Tweed, and sent him to Blackwell's Island, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, always a great paper, has been the leading newspaper published in the City of New-York. Republican in principles, yet swearing in the words of no master, it can be depended on to uphold the right and assail the wrong under any and all circumstances. An Eastern newspaper is a necessity in every intelligent household, and we can cheerfully commend THE TIMES.—*Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph.*

Since the New-York *Tribune*, which was founded by Horace Greeley, got foundered by Whitelaw Reid and became a weak newspaper, there is no journal in New-York City equal to THE TIMES. It is decidedly but not slavishly Republican, is early and accurate in its news, vigorous and fresh in its editorials and correspondence. Its service on the side of honest financiering and a sound currency has been very great, and it will continue to fight the battle against inflation, repudiation, and the waste of public money on subsidies, rebel claims, and general extravagance. We have seen much to praise and little to blame in the course of THE TIMES.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

That remarkably independent and admirably-conducted Republican journal THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, by its exposures of Tammany—by its fearless unearthing of the gigantic frauds of the Tweed gang—by its unremitting pursuit of the rich, pampered, well-fed and clothed thieves of the Ring, earned the respect and the support and countenance not only of the Republican Party, whose principles it vigorously advocated, but of all honest, law-abiding citizens of all parties. We wish continued prosperity to THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. It is a noble illustration of what can be accomplished by a Metropolitan journal, when to large means and a complete equipment in all its departments are combined an uncompromising adherence to right and thorough independence. THE TIMES is truly a trusty sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Post.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a paper not quite as old and venerable as the *Evangelist*, but it has lived nearly the life of one generation—thirty years—during which it has made for itself a record of which any journal might be proud. Founded by the late Henry J. Raymond, it took from the beginning the stamp of his own strong mind, and did great public service during all the years that he remained at its head. And yet, perhaps, its greatest service was rendered since his death in breaking up the notorious Ring which so long ruled this City. It early got hold of the facts which proved the villainy of our City masters, and used them with tremendous effect. Never was the power of the press more fully illustrated than in that memorable struggle. When the political history of this City comes to be written, a very high place will be due to the courage and ability and dogged perseverance of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—*New-York Evangelist.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a newspaper which those looking for a reliable and complete journal at the commercial centre can take with unqualified satisfaction. It is an "independent" journal in the best sense—independent within a party of moral ideas and creditable aspiration; rebuking wrong-doing wherever seen, and aiming, without captious criticism, to keep men and parties up to a high ideal for the good of the nation. In political, literary, agricultural, and mercantile information it is second to none; while its editorials and correspondence bear continual evidence of culture, experience, and wisdom. We have read THE TIMES regularly for years, and without reserve recommend alike its daily, semi-weekly, or weekly issue, as the needs or means of patrons may warrant.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Great political campaigns test the value of a paper. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has passed through one in its own State with marked ability. True, Dix—for whom it fought so well—was defeated, but the good qualities of THE TIMES were none the less apparent. It had to fight against fearful odds, almost the whole of the New-York press opposing it. It is an honest journal. On the eve of the battle it was not afraid to publish those able letters from the South, which showed that many of the accounts of "outrages" were only manufactured to order. It is an able paper. Its articles and reviews are written in the purest English, and not with the "gush" of the *World*. It is enterprising. Has correspondents in all parts of the world, and spares no expense to get not only the latest but the most reliable news. Its correspondence from the South and from the seat of the Spanish war are instances of this kind. It is an independent Republican journal. Its never-to-be-forgotten fight with Tammany, and its more recent criticisms of the Administration, amply prove this.—*Memphis (Mo.) Reveille.*

Well may THE NEW-YORK TIMES be proud of its success as a political, literary, and news journal. It has but few equals in enterprise, no successful rival in reliability, and is marked for the high tone that pervades its columns. In defining its course on politics, THE TIMES takes a high ground—a position that can hardly fail to elevate and otherwise serve the party of whose principles it has always been the exponent. Our Republican friends can hardly forget the honest and manly fight THE TIMES made for reform, when it disputed every inch of ground with the gigantic Tammany Ring. We honestly believe, with the facts THE TIMES produced, its silence could have put a million dollars in the pockets of the publishers, which shows that some newspapers are published not to make money alone. THE TIMES has been, and doubtless will continue to be, the inflexible foe of corruption and public scandal. THE WEEKLY TIMES is becoming more popular with every issue, as it is constantly introducing new features of worth and attraction. Its prominent feature is a complete agricultural department that makes it valuable to farmers. In addition to this THE WEEKLY TIMES contains general news, domestic and foreign, the proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures, full and interesting correspondence, book reviews, the choice literary selections, original stories by Bret Harte and other distinguished writers.—*Meriden (Conn.) Republican.*

THE DESTITUTE IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 1, 1874.

To His Excellency Thomas A. Osborn, Governor of Kansas:

In compliance with your request for a summary of returns made to this office relating to destitution in the State, the result of grasshopper or locust devastation, I have to report: The counties that are absolutely unable to provide for their own destitute lie west of the sixth principal meridian, and for the most part are the following:

	Population.	Destitution.		Population.	Destitution.
Barbour*	608	200	Mitchell	5,473	600
Barton*	860	300	Norton	814	600
Ellis and unorganized counties of Ness and Rush†	1,325	400	Osborne	3,890	1,000
			Ottawa*	4,090	400
			Pawnee	710	150
			Phillips	2,409	1,100
			Pratt*	300	100
Ellsworth	3,273	200	Reno	6,467	1,000
Edwards	300	100	Republic	8,020	300
Decatur	300	189	Rice	2,396	500
Ford	333	150	Rooks†	900	600
Harvey*	3,600	100	Russell*	815	350
Jewell	7,674	1,000	Smith	4,460	1,500
Lincoln	2,220	450			
McPherson	4,837	600	Total	66,104	12,089

* Census of 1873. † Estimated.

There will be some aid required for the Counties of Trego, Hodgeman, and Kingman, but the returns are too indefinite on which to base an estimate. At least fifty per cent. should be added for clothing and bedding, making 18,134 requiring assistance for other than rations. As you are aware, the War Department has indicated its purpose to issue army clothing for men in reasonable quantities to the Counties of Russell, Lincoln, Osborne, Rooks, Pawnee, Harvey, Rice, Ford, Norton, Phillips, Jewell, and Smith. In most of the foregoing counties wheat was raised, but was most unevenly distributed. Homesteaders depended largely upon the corn crop and vegetables, which were destroyed. The failure of corn, the principal food for domestic animals in the State, has necessitated the feeding of wheat; in addition to this there has been a large increase in the acreage of Winter wheat sown this Fall. These two causes have diminished the supply of breadstuffs, and lessened the ability of those counties to provide for their own unfortunate. The following articles are the most needed: Children's clothing, women's clothing, boots and shoes, bed-covering, corn, potatoes, flour, beans, hominy, and fuel. An important consideration seems to have been overlooked. Farmers are compelled to feed wheat to work-animals. Bad results are already apparent in many localities. It is unnatural food for working animals, and unless corn can be provided for Spring work, at least in part, there will not only be disease and suffering among the stock, but farm industries will be retarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALFRED GRAY,
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

STRANGE TASTES.

The London *Medical Record* has the following: "The incident of the *homme à la fourchette*, the man who swallowed a fork in Paris in April last, has inspired Dr. Mignon with the idea of collecting all records of similar cases. He has been able to find details of 163, and it would be difficult to imagine anything more astonishing than the catalogue (given in the *Union Médicale* for Nov. 3) of the objects swallowed by either veritable lunatics, or what may be termed sane idiots. Among the very indigestible and uncomfortable items catalogued we find fifteen gold medals, hair rings innumerable, 175 francs, a shoe buckle, nine inches of a sword blade, very sharp scissors, eighty pins, a baby's bottle, the castor of a night-stool, an entire set of dominoes, (the size of which, however, is not stated,) 100 *louis d'or*, a flute four inches long, a glass phial, thirty-five knives, a clay pipe, from 1,400 to 1,500 pins, a bar of lead weighing a pound, a whetstone, and (in three instances) a table fork. But the most extraordinary of all these cases occurred in the instance of a convict who died at Brest in 1773, and on whose body a necropsy was performed. The stomach was completely displaced and occupied the left hypochondrium, the lumbar and iliac regions of the one side extending into the pelvis nearly as far as the foramen ovale: it contained fifty-two different objects, weighing altogether one pound ten ounces. Among them was a part of the hoop of a barrel, nineteen inches long and one inch wide. M. Mignon has classified these 163 cases into three categories: 1. Foreign bodies which passed through the whole extent of the digestive canal with scarcely any injurious results. 2. Foreign bodies which have passed through the whole extent of the digestive track, with more or less serious results, but ultimate recovery. 3. Foreign bodies which have passed through the whole digestive track, causing serious disturbance and fatal results. 4. Cases in which the foreign body has not been passed. 5. Cases in which operations have been performed. It is a remarkable fact that the cases of death caused by the presence of foreign bodies in the digestive tubes are less numerous than might be expected. Out of the 163 cases, we only find ten deaths from this cause. To these must be added two deaths after operation, making altogether twelve, or seven three-tenths per cent. There appears, therefore, to be no great cause for the surgeon to be over anxious in these cases, but to remember that unless there should be some complications in the general health, or some special indication, it will be as well for him not to interfere, and above all things not to perform gastrotomy, save as a last resource. Of this last operation M. Mignon relates five cases; among them being those which Mr. Neal, in 1855, and Mr. Bell, in 1859, thought themselves obliged to perform, the one in order to extract a bar of lead 10 inches long, and weighing 1 pound; the other to do the same with a bar of lead nearly 12 inches long, and weighing more than 9 ounces. In both these cases the symptoms were very serious, comprising violent pains in the stomach, twitchings along the vetebral column, sickness, and general prostration. The foreign bodies could not be felt through the abdominal walls, but the surgeons decided upon performing the operation thinking that the sufferers had no chance of relief by expulsion per anum. The success of the operations was fortunately complete.

A GOLDEN WEDDING IN PARIS.

A Paris dispatch dated Dec. 5, and addressed to the London *Daily News*, says: "The ball in celebration of M. Cremieux's golden wedding was a very remarkable one. The guests entered the Villa Passy by a spacious vestibule lined with bouquets sent by friends, coreligionists, and clients from all parts of France. One feature was a large basket in an ante-room filled with congratulatory notes, telegrams, and souvenirs, which had arrived in the course of the day. In the early hours the drawing-rooms were filled with deputies of varied shades of opinion, literary celebrities, financial magnates, and the leading members of the French Bar and Bench. A great number of young barristers had been asked to come and dance, and they were received with patriarchal friendliness by the venerable host. I doubt if the cheeks of M. and Mme. Cremieux were half as much kissed on the 3d December, 1824, as they were last night. Though consistently Republican throughout his long career, M. Cremieux was never violent or extreme. Neither did he ever make politics a trade. The public men of every shade of opinion who gathered last night beneath his hospitable roof, came to pay a tribute to his great integrity, learning, and eloquence. Toward midnight the Moderates and Lefts were the majority in the rooms devoted to conversation. Dancing all the while went on in the ball-room, where there were very few *chaperons*; young married ladies predominating. Toward 2 o'clock quite a brilliant crowd came *en masse* to supper from the Gaîété Theatre, where "La Haine" had been played. The drama was severely criticised from a literary point of view. It was pronounced a sensational opera, insufficiently musical, but in respect of scenic effect bewilderingly dazzling.

CAPTURE OF EXPRESS ROBBERS.

The officers who were employed by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to work up the bold express robbery that was committed on that road, near this place, on the 10th of November last, on Monday arrested, in Scranton, George Leonard, the fireman of the train on which the robbery occurred. He has confessed to the crime, and implicates with him the express messenger, named Clark, who has also been arrested. Yesterday Leonard stated that a large portion of the money taken from the safe was buried in the woods near Belvidere. He went with the Sheriff of the county to the spot, and from a hole in the ground, beneath a stone turned over by Leonard, were taken three packages. They contained $3,500.

WITH THE CARLISTS.

A CORRESPONDENT'S MISHAPS.

CAPTURED AND IMPRISONED—A DISAGREEABLE PLACE OF CONFINEMENT—THE MAYOR OF FONTARABIA CHALLENGED TO MORTAL COMBAT—REMOVAL TO PLEASANTER QUARTERS.

From our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874.

At about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, the 23d inst., a lively fusillade opened some two miles to the rear of Irun, along the Tolosa road, and, accompanied by the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, I crossed the Bidassoa, opposite Irun, with the intention of ascertaining who was getting the best of the fighting which was going on there. After passing the sentry on guard at the ferry, we were walking in the direction of Irun, but had not proceeded many yards before we were called back and our passports demanded. Unfortunately my companion had not his passport with him, having left it at the hotel in Hendaye, where we are stopping. I produced my passport and letters accrediting me as a correspondent. The various *visés* upon it were examined carefully, more especially the Russian one, which called forth some ominous grunts from the little crowd of soldiers who collected around us, one of them suggesting that THE NEW-YORK TIMES was a Carlist paper. My friend explained that he had forgotten his passport, but would remain if they desired it while I returned to Hendaye and brought it to him. The officer said he would not allow this; we must accompany him to Irun.

We were now formally arrested and conveyed under escort toward Irun, having demanded to be taken before Col. Arana, the *Commandante* of the town. On arriving in the town we were placed in the hall of one of the few houses which have escaped the conflagration of ten days ago. Here a sentry took charge of us, while the Lieutenant who commanded the escort went to look up the *Commandante*. After waiting an hour, this important personage, accompanied by the Lieutenant, came up to our temporary guard-room, which opened into the street. The Lieutenant addressed a few words to him in a low tone of voice. Col. Arana then stopped, and, staring at us from beneath his shaggy, iron-grey eyebrows in a manner more fixed than polite, he said something, the only word of which I overheard was *libertad* (at liberty.) The Lieutenant then gave instructions to our sentry to conduct us to the ferry and see us over to France.

We were beginning to congratulate each other at the result, when a couple of military police stopped us with the information that we were "wanted." There is never any love lost in an army between the military authorities and the military Police. The latter are always stupidly officious. In a few moments we were handed over to an escort of policemen, the head of the Irun Police handing our escort a letter addressed to the Mayor of Fontarabia, where he told us we should be detained for the night. It was now getting dark, and things had become much more serious than we had anticipated. We were conveyed by way of the Bidassoa to Fontarabia, where we arrived about 7 o'clock. For about an hour we were detained in the street, while the authorities were being communicated with. At the expiration of this time instructions as to our quarters for the night were received, and we were ushered up a dirty stair-case, and locked into an apartment. To describe this accurately, without offending polite ears, is a difficult task. People unaccustomed to the habits of Spaniards can form no conception as to what it was like. Our prison door was locked and barred, but a small aperture in the centre of the other was left as a means of communication with our jailors. This aperture was about six or eight inches square, and served as the only means of ventilation to the apartment, the stench in which was perfectly sickening. A candle, a small table, and a couple of chairs were given to us. On exploring our den we discovered a small window opening into the street. This was strongly secured outside by an iron grating, but we unfastened the wooden shutter, and the rush of air which came in was most refreshing. We were informed that we were in the custody of the Mayor of Fontarabia. My companion asked for a sheet of note-paper, which was given to him, and set about writing a note to the Mayor. The letter was a strong one. It commenced by presuming that the Mayor was a gentleman, and if so should treat gentlemen—prisoners though they might be—to some consideration, and not confine them in a place unfit for a hog. It stated further that if we were not removed to a decent prison before 10 o'clock that evening, the consequences might be serious if any action were taken by our respective governments, and so far as the writer was personally concerned he would challenge the Mayor at the first opportunity after his release if his request were not complied with.

A quarter of an hour after it was sent off a noise was heard at the portal. Looking up we saw the upper portion of a man's face at the opening. He took good care to keep his nose below the orifice. A couple of bright eyes, however, were distinctly visible, and these eyes wandered round our prison in a most eccentric manner, for the Mayor of Fontarabia—it was he—suffers from an extreme obliquity of vision.

It was only natural that this important official should fume a bit. He did so, and asked if my companion still held out the threat contained in his note. The answer he received was in the affirmative. "Then," he replied, "I wash my hands entirely of this affair. My instructions are to confine you in the most secure prison there is in Fontarabia, which I have done. There is another one below this which is not so good (!) and you can be put into that if you prefer it. I shall at once go to the military *Commandante*, show him your letter, and hand you over into his custody."

We informed the Mayor that all we desired was to be handed over to the military authorities, and he immediately departed in search of the *Commandante*, who arrived in the course of an hour.

The Mayor handed us over to him, and we at once found we had a sensible man to deal with. Being more plucky than the Mayor, he actually came inside our prison, and then asked us to accompany him, a request which we most readily complied with. We were taken under a military escort to the Chateau of Fontarabia, a ruined castle which I have several times alluded to in my former letters. It was between 9 and 10 o'clock when we arrived here, and were taken to the top of the castle, where we were placed under guard in a room which, although nothing better than a large garret with bare walls and a dirty floor, was a palace compared with the other place. Before reaching this room we had to ascend several flights of stairs, and while passing through the court-yard, in which numerous soldiers were assembled, and where torches were burning, I felt a most unpleasant sensation. When a spy is to be shot, there is not much time wasted over his trial, and it struck me as just possible that my fate was decided.

The *Herald* correspondent was sent to St. Sebastian at 5 o'clock this morning. It is said that he will be released within a few hours. The military charge has been withdrawn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 18.

400	Del. Lack. & W.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
200	Mil. L. S. & W.	71	71	71	71	71	71
100	Ohio & M.	18	18	18	18	18	18
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	97	97	97	97	97	97
100	Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
100	Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	39
100	Wabash pf.	61	61	61	61	61	61
100	Wells, Fargo Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
100	Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
100	Quicksilver Mining Co.	9	9	9	9	9	9
100	C. C. & Ind. Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
100	Mariposa	9	9	9	9	9	9
100	Mariposa pf.	25	25	25	25	25	25
100	Mariposa pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
100	Missouri Pacific	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	Atlantic & Pacific	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Del., Lack. & Western	108	108	108	108	108	108
100	Del. & Hudson Canal	80	80	80	80	80	80
100	Morris & Essex	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
100	Northern Central	80	80	80	80	80	80
100	Panama	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
100	Pittsburgh	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
100	Fort Wayne	113	113	113	113	113	113
100	Michigan Central	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
100	Michigan S. & N. I.	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
100	Chicago & Alton	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
100	C. B. & Quincy	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
100	Illinois Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
100	Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
100	Ohio & Miss. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
100	Milwaukee & St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
100	Milwaukee & St. P. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
100	Milwaukee & Prairie du C.	75	75	75	75	75	75
100	North-Western	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	North-Western pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	Toledo & Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
100	Toledo, Wab. & Western	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
100	Union Pacific	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	97	97	97	97	97	97
100	Western Union Tel. Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
100	Boston, Hartford & Erie	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Boston, Hartford & Erie pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
100	Cleveland, Col., C. & I.	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	Cleveland & Toledo	108	108	108	108	108	108
100	Columbus & Hocking Valley	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
100	Delaware & Lackawanna	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
100	Erie	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
100	Erie pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
100	Hannibal & St. Joseph	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	25	25	25	25	25	25
100	Indianapolis & Cincinnati	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
100	Lake Shore	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
100	Michigan Southern	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
100	New-York Central	108	108	108	108	108	108
100	Ohio & Indiana	33	33	33	33	33	33
100	Ohio & Indiana pf.	61	61	61	61	61	61

Total sales 227,700 shares. Including 47,500 Western Union, 23,500 North-western, 23,900 Western Pacific, 45,500 Lake Shore, 24,800 Pacific Mail, 12,600 Erie, 11,300 Ohio, 10,100 Union Pacific, and 5,100 St. Paul.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.
6s, 1881, reg.	117¾	
6s, 1881, coup.	118	
5-20s, 1862, reg.	117¾	
5-20s, 1862, coup.	118	
5-20s, 1864, reg.	117¾	
5-20s, 1864, coup.	118	
5-20s, 1865, reg.	117¾	
5-20s, 1865, coup.	118	
5-20s, 1865, n., reg.	117¾	
5-20s, 1865, n., coup.	118	
5-20s, 1867, reg.	118	
5-20s, 1867, coup.	118	
5-20s, 1868, reg.	118	
5-20s, 1868, coup.	118	
10-40s, reg.	114	
10-40s, coup.	114	
6s, currency, reg.	119¾	
6s, currency, coup.	119¾	

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular announcing that he will receive proposals for the purchase of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 in gold coin, to be delivered at the Treasury in New-York, in exchange for 6 per cent currency bonds, under the act of March 3, 1869. Proposals will be received until 12 M. on Jan. 2, 1875, and will be opened in the presence of the bidders at that hour. The Secretary reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The Treasury Department has also issued a circular announcing that it will receive proposals for the sale of $1,000,000 in gold coin, to be delivered at the Treasury in New-York, in exchange for 6 per cent currency bonds, under the act of March 3, 1869. Proposals will be received until 12 M. on Jan. 2, 1875, and will be opened in the presence of the bidders at that hour. The Secretary reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The following is the Clearing-House statement:

Customs	$1,457,249 49
Internal Revenue	201,767 14
Customary Receipts	20,000 00
Customary Payments	305,000 00
Gold Receipts	298,319 82
Gold Payments	732,366 00
Gold Balance	20,857,414 62
Currency Receipts	1,137,433 00
Currency Payments	1,111,179

DAILY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

Loans	$305,000 00
Specie	20,857,414 62
Legal Tenders	1,137,433 00
Deposits	20,957,167
Circulation	732,366 00

The following is the Clearing-House statement for the week ending Dec. 18:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
1874	$1,904,636	$278,159
1873	2,327,947	1,671,291
Decrease	$423,311	$1,393,132
Increase		

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 18 were, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1873, as follows:

	1874.	1873.
Entered for consumption	$1,134,254	$1,497,463
Entered for warehousing	134,254	115,124
Total entered at the port	$1,268,508	$1,612,587
Withdrawn from warehouse	1,504,636	978,159
Total thrown on the market	$2,773,144	$2,590,746

The exports of domestic dry goods for the week were $1,134,254, against $1,497,463 in 1873, and $1,268,508, against $1,612,587 in 1872.

The following is the specie movement at this port for the week ending Dec. 19:

	Arrivals.	Exports.
Gold	$1,000	$1,000
Silver	1,000	1,000
Total this week	$2,000	$2,000
Total previous week	1,000	1,000
Total since Jan. 1, 1874	$2,000	$2,000
Total same time in 1873	1,000	1,000

The following is the specie movement at this port for the week ending Dec. 19:

	Arrivals.	Exports.
Gold	$1,000	$1,000
Silver	1,000	1,000
Total this week	$2,000	$2,000
Total previous week	1,000	1,000
Total since Jan. 1, 1874	$2,000	$2,000
Total same time in 1873	1,000	1,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama 8s, 1886	18	20
Alabama 8s, 1888	18	20
Alabama 8s, Bonds	18	20
Arkansas 6s, Funded	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Unfunded	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Railroad	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Levee	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Holford	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Memphis & Little Rock	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Miscellaneous	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Real Estate	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Unfunded	15	17
Arkansas 6s, Unfunded, Non-Interest

MINISTER DE CUMONT'S TROUBLES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes under date Dec. 2: "There were all sorts of rumors in the train direct to-day. Some had it that the whole Cabinet had resigned; some that the Duc Decazes only would retire. About the message every one was asking and no one finding an answer. A large number, especially of the press, would persist that a message is imminent, but what it is to be about, unless the necessity of dissolution, no one professes to know. Ask about the state of parties, and a shrug or a wave of the arm is all the answer to be had. But one resignation is considered to be absolutely certain and necessary; after the article by M. About in the *XIXe. Siècle* of to-day, his prolonged residence in the Cabinet becomes not only impossible, but grotesque, as they say. I should think there was one copy of the paper at least in every carriage of the train, although its politics have not a majority among members, and it is difficult to obtain, being still interdicted in the streets. The fate of M. De Cumont probably excites a very sincere indifference in England; but I feel sure that your readers will be always thankful for a specimen of M. About's writing, in his most brilliant style, on a subject which he treats with a lingering and loving hate. The whole I cannot translate, for it would occupy more space than can be allowed to the subject: 'When the game of parliamentary institutions had raised the Vicomte Du Cumont, a writer clerical and Legitimist, to the Ministry of Public Instruction, of the Fine Arts, and of Worship, a gentle murmur passed round the newspaper world. In every corner it was whispered that the new Grand Master of the University had never climbed the barrier of "Greats." * * * He had written with his own hand in his paper, the *Union de l'Ouest*, "I am not a B. A." This was a painful blow for innocent followers of "moral order," but they soon picked up courage again in thinking that M. De Cumont, if he was not a Bachelor of Arts, was a Viscount. Viscounts, you know, after the principle illustrated by Molière, know every thing without teaching. * * * In this mode of thought was France when the Garde des Sceaux, M. Tailhand, published in the *Journal Officiel* a circular dated July 22, 1874. In this document the Minister of Justice invited the law officers of Government to indict all thieves of nobility. "Often," said he, "pretensions are raised before the courts which have no base besides mere assertion, or property more or less doubtful." And the Miniser enlarged on this point. * * * A few days afterward the *Constitutionnel*, a paper Conservative beyond all others, for it has preserved its existence in spite of public ingratitude, announced this news: "All public functionaries, Mayors, adjoints, Magistrates, &c., who are in the habit of signing the title of Marquis, Count, Baron, &c., have been warned that they must produce the papers on which they claim this rank, and if not they must cease to use it." But on Sept. 1, 1874, all the Mayors of France received a confidential circular contradicting that of July 22. Read the following—it has not been inserted in the *Journal Officiel*, nor even in the *Bulletin des Lois*, but it is none the less authentic: "Sept. 1, 1874. Monsieur le Maire—In regard to the letter of 31st August, M. le Procureur General begs me to warn you to suspend the execution of the circular dated July 22, on account of new instructions," &c., &c. When this document was sent to us by friends in the country a curiosity quite justifiable made us ask what influence could be so powerful as to turn aside a Garde des Sceaux. * * * And so we are brought, with great repugnance, to invade the domain of heraldry, and to verify the titles of those Ministers who burn our bank-notes for 300 francs every day'—allusion to the interdiction of the *XIXe. Siècle*. 'Proceeding by way of exclusion, we found ourselves one day in front of M. De Cumont and nobody else. But who could suppose that M. De Cumont was no more a viscount than a Bachelor of Arts? Article 45 of the Code enables the humblest citizen to scrutinize, at two shillings a head, the record of the most illustrious births and the most brilliant marriages. M. De Cumont is the glory of Angers. Let us examine the registers of the chief town in Maine-et-Loire.' Then follows an extract from the register, which announces the birth of a male child, named Arthur, born of M. Pierre Thimothée Decumont and Elizabeth De La Tour Landry, his wife. 'In 1818,' says M. About, 'the Reign of Terror had long passed. * * * One may admit as an extreme case that the Decumont may have been written in one word by mistake; but if there had been in the person of the new-born, or of his father, an atom of a viscount, it's not in 1818 that the family would have kept silence about it. Besides, Viscounts were worth an incalculable sum on the Matrimonial Exchange about April 25, 1854. But the Grand Master (not Bachelor) of the University of France was married that day under the name of "Arthur Thimothée Antoine Victor De Cumont," &c. No more Viscounts, you see, in 1854, under Napoleon III., than in 1818 under the Bourbons. And M. De Cumont has not had the opportunity to earn under M. Thiers or Marshal MacMahon the title he airs in society. He has never been a Viscount. He is not a B. A. He is no longer a journalist, for he has approved all the rigors of the "moral order" against the Press, and from the Right Extreme to the Extreme Left every one has rejected him. He is no longer a Legitimist; ask the *Union!* He is no longer a clerical; hear the *Univers*. What is he, then? A Minister! But for how long? That's the question.' It is supposed that M. De Cumont will not survive this."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Dec. 18, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.8 by 98.9, No. 228 West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 233.4 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $18,000. Purchaser, Trustees Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company; plaintiff in legal action. D. M. Seaman, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.4 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 306.3 feet west of Avenue A, for $8,000, to Martha J. W. Johnson, plaintiff. No other sales were made.

The sale by Joseph McGuire, of a house and lot on First avenue, south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, was adjourned to the 24th inst.; the sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of lots on Third avenue and Ninety-sixth street, to Jan. 8; and the sale by William Kennelly, of a plot of land on the Boston road, north-east corner of Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, to Jan. 16.

For to-day, only one auction is announced, namely, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 23 Broome street, south side, between Goerck and Mangin streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 228 West 38th st., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 20.8x98.9 .... $18,000

By D. M. Seaman.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 120th st., n. s., 306.3 ft. w. of Avenue A; lot 18.9x100.10 .... $8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

Barrow st., s. s., 111.9 w. of 4th st., 25x81.1; Rebecca, wife of Moritz Salomon, to Eva, wife of Charles Salomon, ½ part	$5,200
Broadway, e. s., where land of Janet E. Walker and Lewin W. Walker, adjoining, runs e. along Broadway 175 ft.; thence e. 100 ft., West Farms; Janet E., wife of George E. Walker to Henry L. Horton	2,275
Essex st., No. 37, 25x87.6 ft.; J. Reinheimer, to B. Reinheimer	25,000
Findlay st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt av., 50x100, Morrisania; Francis Kearney, to Lawrence Brennan	2,000
Same property; L. Brennan, to Bridget Kearney	2,000
Stanton st., n. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Sheriff st., 18.9x60; H. Jackobi, to Albert Gresser and Anton and Franciska Weigel	150
29th st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x98.9; 125th st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11; Louisa T. Conner, widow, to Stephen Van Nostrand, Edward G. Bates, and Henry Mangles, Executors of Peter Conner	6,000
69th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; Catharine A. and Aline and Oscar C. Ferris, executors of Thomas T. Fearis, to Russell Sage	5,000
69th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; H. Wagner to H. McGuckin	7,000
8th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x102.2; Hannah Murphy to Nathan Clark	11,000
112th st., s. s., 267.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 16x100; Caroline, wife of W. Rowland, to E. A. Price	7,500
122d st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.11; S. Van Nostrand, H. Mangles, and E. G. Bates, executors of Peter Conner, to Louisa T. Conner	8,000
123d st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x100; Eliza, wife of David Davis, to Henry B. Ackerman	12,000
139th st., n. s., 305.10 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100, Morrisania; A. H. Palmer to Ann, wife of George W. Banks	7,000
Avenue C, w. s., 23 ft. n. of 13th st., 22.10x65; 13th st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of Avenue C, 23x68.9; F. Manheim to S. T. Meyer	42,000
1st av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d st., 25x40, Woodlawn Heights; Mary, wife of Daniel A. Bucklin, to Robert Brown	200
8th av., n. w. corner of 69th st., 25.5x100; Catharine A. and Aline and Oscar C. Ferris, executors of Thomas T. Ferris, to Russell Sage	23,025
8th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 69th st., 25x100; same to same	17,000
LEASE RECORDED.	
Walker st., Nos. 48 and 50, third and fourth stories, 3 years, per year	$3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FACING PLAZA AND GRAND 5TH AV. AND 58th st. entrance into Central Park, 50x100 feet, excavated, for sale at a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

A SNUG LITTLE FARM IN ONEIDA County, with excellent trout pond, bringing rent of $200, or possession given. Address BOX No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE. —Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 175 East 78th st.; gas, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; will be let low to good tenant. Apply to THOMAS HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts.

CHEAP BUILDING ON WEST BROADWAY TO rent or lease, suitable for smith's shop or light manufacturing. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

$50 PER MONTH.—A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, opposite Central Park; all improvements. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF OFFICES, SUITable for Banking or Insurance, or for Law Offices, are offered for rental in the Marble Building, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau Street, on favorable terms. Inquire of
JOHN MATHEWS, on the Premises.

LOFTS—TO RENT OR LEASE, ALL THE LOFTS of the six-story store, No. 26 Beekman st., through (185 feet) to Spruce st.; good order, fine light; near new Post Office; steam power can be had.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFT, 25 FEET FRONT, 96 feet deep, in No. 93 East 4th st., $33 per month; also, one 26 feet front, 46 deep, in No. 3 Extra place, $15 per month; water and water-closet in both. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

TO LET—LOFTS AT A LOW PRICE IN A DESIRABLE locality, Nos. 45, 47, and 51 Lispenard st., near Broadway. Rents, $275, $400, $700, and $800. Store, No. 43½, at $480; basement, No. 47, $500. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 49 Lispenard st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 18, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE MERCANTILE BUREAU composed of JOHN THORNLEY, D. EMIT MILES, and JAMES M. R. SMITH, has been this day dissolved. We hereby give public notice that on and after this date we will not be responsible for any contracts made, or any indebtedness contracted or incurred, in the name of THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, or in the name of the firm of THORNLEY, MILES & CO., by any person.
JOHN THORNLEY,
D. EMIT MILES.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANN STANTON by her sister Maggie; last heard from in Napa City, Cal., in 1869. Address No. 268 Cherry st., New-York. California papers please copy.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.
Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
An ordination will be held in the morning. Bishop Cummins may be expected to preach at both services.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, Dec. 20.
Bible Class, Dr. Thomas, 5 o'clock P. M.
Meeting for young men, 6 o'clock evening, in the lecture room.
Service of Song in the hall, led by cornet and organ; singing of Christmas hymns at 7:30 o'clock.
Address to young men at 8 o'clock by Rev. George S. Chambers, Pastor of the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church.
Meetings for young men, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, lecture room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock in the parlors.
DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in lecture-room, for all classes.
Leaders for the week are:
Monday, Dec. 21, Rev. W. W. Page.
Tuesday, Dec. 22, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.
Wednesday, Dec. 23, Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D.
Thursday, Dec. 24, Rev. M. R. Vincent, D. D.
Friday, Dec. 25, Rev. George D. Mathews.
Saturday, Dec. 26, Rev. E. D. Murphy.

AT ST. BARNABAS', NO. 304 MULBERRY ST., Christmas will be observed by Divine Service and Holy Communion, in the chapel, at 10:30 A. M., on Christmas Day.
Immediately after service the usual dinner will be served to the children of the House, the Day Nursery, the Sewing School, and the Free Reading Room.
Donations are earnestly solicited for the Christmas dinner, for the Christmas Tree of the House and Day Nursery children, and for the Tree in behalf of the Sunday-school children of the chapel.
N. B.—Please mark donations for St. Barnabas House, "Sister Ellen," and those for the Sunday school, "Rev. S. F. Holmes."

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS AND HUMORISTS.
READINGS
By Rev. ROBERT SLOSS, for the BENEFIT of MISSION SCHOOL No. 66, at Spring Street Church, near Varick st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to all these services.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., services commence Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening 7:30 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Sunday, 10:30, Rev. E. R. Swackhamer; 2:30, Rev. Lucius Crandall; 7:15, Mrs. H. M. Walton, of Brooklyn. Subject—"The New Government and Its Labor Question."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., will preach in this Church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Dec. 20, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

AGUR'S PRAYER FOR THE EVENING'S subject in Allen Street Presbyterian Church. Morning service usual time. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

ADDRESSES IN BEHALF OF THE INDIAN.—Sunday at 7:30 P. M., at Lyric Hall, 6th av. Father Beeson and others.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, Dec. 20, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome to our pews.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning, at 11,
"The God of This World."
Evening, at 7:45,
Review of a sermon, entitled,
"Does Universalism Satisfy Universalists?"
preached last Sunday evening by an
"Evangelical" clergyman.
Exodus xx., 16: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton av., corner 35th st.—Sunday morning, 10:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector, will preach on "The Novelty of the Doctrine of the Objective Presence of Christ's Body and Blood in the Elements," and of "Eucharistic Adoration." Afternoon service at 3:30. Seats free. Christmas Day service at 11.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER of Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Dec. 20, morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Frank L. Norton, Rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood, Mass., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Morris A. Tyng, of St. George's Church, in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 20th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday lecture at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach morning and evening at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Subject morning—"The Resurrection of Men Dead in Trespasses and Sins." Pews for 1875 can now be rented.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. Miner preaches Sunday morning. In the evening, by exchange of pulpits, Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st., (Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.)—Service and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Daily service at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COME AND HEAR HIM.—THE HERALD OF the coming King will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "Popular and Pernicious Errors, as Taught by the Clergy."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D.D., Pastor. —Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF ST. AMBROSE, CORNER PRINCE and Thompson sts.—Services on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. At the 10:30 A. M. service, Rev. Thomas H. Sill will officiate.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, 7th av., corner 54th st., Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, Pastor.—Services. 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening sermon to men will be preached by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY HAS REmoved to 50th st., east of 3d av.—Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts., Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., Pastor.—Service 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Pure in Heart;" 7:30 P. M.—"No Tempter in Heaven."

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday at 7:30. Subject of sermon—"The Personal Coming of Christ."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. All cordially invited.

COOPER UNION.—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Preaching for the people. Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Paxton will preach in the Cooper Union to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. On Christmas Day, at 10:30 A. M. All the seats free.

EGLISE FRANCAISE P. E. DU ST. ESPRIT, 22me rue, entre la 5me et 6me avs. Service divin en Français, Dimanche matin 20 Decembre à 10:30 heures. Le Rev. Evêque H. Potter y prononcera un discours en Anglais. Tout le monde est cordialement invité.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th av., Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject—"Degrees in Glory."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—Service of song on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Exercises on Christmas commencing at 1 o'clock; dinner at 3 o'clock. Four hundred children are hoping for a merry Christmas, and donations of money and gifts for Xmas tree will be thankfully received.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, the 20th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion and sermon at 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M. Christmas Day service at 10:30 A. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st., Rev. J. M. Y. Smith, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next, morning and evening, by Rev. John T. James. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. Seats free. Strangers invited. Come to Jesus.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.; very interesting services. Cordial invitation.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; seats free; all are welcome.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Hard Times and how to Soften Them," and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, "The Hidden Possibility."

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Walking with God." Evening subject—"Ten Virgins." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. A grand Sunday-school temperance meeting at 2 P. M., under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. We welcome all to our church.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Preaching as usual on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Spirit of Jesus."

LYMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M., at No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., is expected to preach in this Church Sunday and on the following Sabbath, (27th inst.) Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., east of Lexington av.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers, and in the evening by Rev. E. H. Gillett, D. D.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, Monday evening next at 7:30 o'clock, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. The lesson—"Joshua Encouraged," by Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D. Address, "The Stupid Scholar," by Rev. J. M. Freeman.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" class this day at 3 o'clock, in Young Men's Christian Association Building. The "Superintendent's" class next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Chapel. The "Normal" class will be resumed Jan. 15.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 9th av., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor. —Morning service, 10:30 A. M.; evening service, 7:30 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

POPULAR LECTURES.—"PALACE AND Queen," by Rev. W. P. Abbott, at Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 9th and 10th avs., Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, 1874. Proceeds for the City Church Extension and Missionary Society. Lecture commences at 7:30 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects—Morning, "The Visit of the Magi;" evening—"The Gifts of the Magi."

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Morning, "Salvation is Free." Evening, "Christianity the Noblest Manhood."

REV. J. HYATT SMITH
Will deliver his lecture, entitled
"New-York to Jerusalem,"
in the
Jane Street M. E. Church,
Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, 1874.
Tickets, 25 cents.
Lecture to commence at 8 P. M.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH THE fifth annual sermon of the Young Men's Association of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., near 6th av., on Sabbath evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Mission connected with the church.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Sabbath morning and evening. Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject—"Temptation." Evening—"Choosing a Companion," being the fifth in the course of Sabbath evening lectures upon "The Voyage of Life."

REV. C. E. LORD, D. D., WILL DELIVER A discourse before the New-York Association of Spiritualists, on "Modern Spiritualism from a Christian Standpoint," in the Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st., Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. All invited.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. CYRUS DIXON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Neighbors and strangers are cordially invited.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Cooper Institute.—Preaching Sabbath morning and evening. Evening subject—"The Only Way of Salvation."

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH IN Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, near Division st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR OF ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.
REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR.
Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Praise session of Sunday-school at 10 A. M.
Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
FREE SEATS. ALL ARE WELCOME.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH
NEAR 2D AV.
Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor,
will begin a series of Sunday morning discourses on
THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE.
On Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock, subject—"The Wesleyan Doctrine—What do Methodists Believe?"
In the evening, 7:30 o'clock, subject—"An Army of a Thousand Thousand, and what became of it."

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation, West 39th street, between 7th and 8th avenues. Having purchased the building formerly occupied as a Jewish Synagogue, and altered it so as to suit our requirements, it will be open Sabbath and hereafter for public worship, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Pulpit will be occupied by Rev. R. L. Sommerville. N. B.—Large and commodious Sabbath-school room open 9 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector will preach.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Christmas at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor.—On Sunday services as usual. Rev. Dr. Crooks will preach at 10:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Young people's meeting, Sunday, 6:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SUNDAY EVENING SERMON AT BEEKMAN Hill M. E. Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., by Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, Pastor. Subject—"Do Thyself No Harm." Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS—AT COLLEGE Hall, 23d st. and 2d av., Sunday at 3, and Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 20, Elder Henry Pratt, of Springfield, Mass., will preach concerning the "Coming in Like Manner of this Same Jesus."

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday by Elder F. H. Burbank at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—"Man's Nature and Final Destiny." All are cordially invited to hear.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's singing-school 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. C. Lucas will preach next Sabbath, Dec. 20, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Recognition of Friends in Heaven;" at 7:30 P. M., sermon "To Mothers." Seats free; all are welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, SECOND AV. AND 10th st., Rev. Dr. Ryland, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; the Rector will preach at both services.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning subject:
WHAT THE GOSPEL HAS ACCOMPLISHED.
Evening subject:
THE POWER OF CHRISTIAN LOVE.
Baptizing at close of evening service.
Young men and strangers are specially invited.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, 6th av. and 34th st. Addresses by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., and Rev. John Hall, D. D.

THE CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM hold their Fair and Christmas Festival at the Harvard Rooms, 42d st. and 6th av., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Rev. T. Lodge will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject—"The Armor of God." Evening—"The Refuge of Lies."

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services 10:30 and 7:30. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach in the morning on "The Nearness and Accessibility of Christ;" in the evening on "The Conditions of a Healthy Conscience." Divine service Christmas day at 10:30 A. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Services Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach Sunday at 10:30 o'clock forenoon, and 7:45 o'clock evening.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE PEW IN ST. THOMAS' Church. Apply at No. 126 East 23d st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA ..... WED., Dec. 23 | PARTHIA ..... WED., Jan. 6
JAVA ..... WED., Dec. 30 | ALGERIA ..... WED., Jan. 13
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD ..... Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN ..... Jan. 5, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE ..... Jan. 19, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE ..... Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, RECULON ..... Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ..... Saturday, Jan. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75 ... Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HELVETIA ..... Saturday, Dec. 19, 11 A. M.
ERIN ..... Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
ITALY ..... Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN ..... Saturday, Jan. 9.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE ..... Saturday, Dec. 19, 10:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ..... Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all ports, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
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INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KIST, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KY. OTTMERDORP, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin ..... $100 gold.
Second cabin ..... 60 gold.
Steerage ..... 24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 19.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 24.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
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THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

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BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL ..... Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES ..... Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS ..... Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA ..... Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA ..... Thursday, Dec. 24
CUBA ..... Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new) ..... Thursday, Jan. 7
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CUBA ..... Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA ..... Tuesday, Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
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STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Wednesday, Dec. 23
STATE OF NEVADA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 6
STATE OF INDIANA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Wednesday, Feb. 3
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
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Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
ILLINOIS ..... Dec. 24 | *ABBOTSFORD ..... Jan. 21
*KENILWORTH ..... Jan. 7 | OHIO ..... Jan. 28
INDIANA ..... Jan. 14 | PENNSYLVANIA ..... Feb. 4
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
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RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland, Dec. 28 | Switzerland, Jan. 9
Nederland, Jan. 21 | Feb. 2
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Dec. 28 | Jan. 9
Vaderland, Jan. 22 | Switzerland, Feb. 2
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
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Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:33 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
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CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,
SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.
PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS
OF THE
City and County of San Francisco.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until
THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.
Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.
Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.
Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.
Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK CO., No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be done at an annual meeting of stockholders.
By order. J. S. BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL at this office and examine the plan proposed by the company for securing their interest, before engaging in an expensive and, probably, protracted and disastrous litigation. A large number of bondholders have already assented, and if all will promptly co-operate the company can be relieved from embarrassment, and its valuable franchise and property preserved for the security and benefit of its bondholders instead of being wasted in litigation.
DEC. 14, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.
THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Lewis H. Meyer, Trustees; and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.
Further information can be had on application to
G. D. L'HUILIER, Chief Auditor.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.—THE REport of the JOINT COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION, with plan of reorganization, is now in print, and copies may be had on application in person or by letter to ISAAC M. CATE, No. 13 Custom-house st., Boston, or G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

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HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, who were not at the meeting of bondholders held Dec. 15, 1874, are requested to call at the office of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall st.

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VIII. The Classification of Comets. By Richard A. Proctor, B. A., F. R. S.
IX. "Old Labels".
X. My Grandmother.
XI. The Oldest Fairy Tale in the World.
XII. Mr. Mill's Religious Confession.
XIII. First Principles of Aerial Transit.
XIV. Mr. Ruskin on Mr. Ruskin.
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A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE.

The one-half interest (a partner retiring) in an old-established, retail dry-goods business, (in one of the best thoroughfares in New-York,) now in successful operation, having been in the possession of the present and preceding firm for forty-seven years, in the same line of business. For particulars, address MERCHANT, Times Office, New-York City.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 12 Wall st.

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A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS; girls want situations (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; highly respectable; very good chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; thorough operator; cut, fit, and trim, dress-make, &c.; neat, honest, sober, and obliging; best City testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman; excellent cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, bone, and lard, get up all kinds of side dishes in best manner; excellent baker, pastry, jellies; very best City testimonials, sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. At Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; also, an excellent baker and pastry-cook; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; reliable, respectful, and economical; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

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DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT CUTTER and fitter, a few engagements by the day. Address M. P., No. 214 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, ACTIVE, tidy, useful, and capable of doing any kind of work about a house well, or care of children, sew, &c., for country or City, at low wages; has good references. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING SCOTCH girl, as general servant, or cook and laundress; would like a good home in City or country, and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl. Call at Mrs. Fermoul's, No. 19 4th st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Call for two days at No. 752 3d ave., near 47th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, in a saloon or boarding-house, or as first-class washer in a laundry; reference if required. Call for two days at No. 546 9th av., corner 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL AS excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman who is willing and obliging a position in a private family as nurse or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; unexceptionable references given if required. Call or address for two days at No. 3 Broadway alley, near corner 26th st. and 3d av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City references given; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 715 6th av., in the millinery store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 488 6th av., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, AGED sixteen, to take care of a child and do plain sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 1,166 1st av., third floor, front.

MALES

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARDENER, Farm Hand and Generally Useful Man.—By a faithful, reliable young man; is thoroughly capable; not afraid of work; will go at low wages; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CHINAMAN, WITH three years' City reference; is a Christian convert; can do any kind of work about a house; is a good waiter, dish-washer, &c., and can wash and iron in a superior manner; country or City; low wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS nurse or attendant to an invalid or infirm gentleman; would wait on table, or travel if required; can show first-class private and medical references. Address Earnest, Box No. 299 Times Office, Up-town Branch, No. 1,257 Broadway.

TO MILLERS.

The subscriber would like to make arrangements with parties who are in want of a thorough miller after 1st April; is a middle-aged American; perfectly sober; capable of taking entire charge of a mill. Address J. D. F., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references. Apply at Nikel's, No. 394 8th av.

WANTED—MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PROVIDENT Association to attend a regular meeting tonight, at No. 151 Bowery.

WM. KNIGHT, Secretary. JAMES CRAIG, President.

HELP WANTED.

TEN GOOD CARPENTERS WANTED.—APPLY at No. 121 West 24th st. SHERWOOD & KELLY.

TWO SMART ACTIVE BOYS WANTED AS errand boys in a notion house; salary $150 first year. Address NOTIONS, Box No. 112 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix, of said deceased.

d12-law6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR., Executors.

o15-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.

jy4-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD,
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.

jy4-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.

s12-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.

SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.

jy11-law6m8

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

ELECTIONS.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

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CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, &c.—¾ Blankets to wear under the harness, from the finest to the cheapest grades, and made to order. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

A HANDSOME CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE six-seat rockaway; also one two-seat sleigh; all nearly new; used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLET'S, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

HOLIDAY'S ENGLISH PLUSH ROBES AT retail, $3 each. Made and stable blankets at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

COUPE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE VERY LOW.—Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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WINCHESTER HOUSE, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms. Parties, transient or permanent, desiring comfort, will find this house first-class, quiet, and genteel. The restaurant is unsurpassed in cooking and service. Pleasant and retired for ladies and families. Prices liberal. Entrance on Broadway, also on 31st st.

A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with alcove; also other desirable rooms, with board, in a first-class house, centrally and very pleasantly located. Address No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A FRONT room, with alcove, tastefully furnished; ample pantries, &c., with first-class board; private table, if desired; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLAT, NEAR Madison square; also choice suites of rooms, with and without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate. W. L. FISH.

EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. AND Broadway.—To let, with board, two large connecting rooms, third floor; references. Address L. A., No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front parlor and bed-room on fourth floor; board, fire, and gas, for two persons; $30 per week; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE FRONT room, southern exposure, with smaller room adjoining, suitable for two or three single gentlemen; excellent table; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDSOME and well-furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT PARLOR floor handsomely furnished; three rooms, en suite or singly; meals served in rooms if desired; desirable location, few doors west of Broadway, 45 West 29th st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, ON SECOND floor, in a private family. No. 58 Irving place, between Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE SECOND-story alcove room to let, with board, in a private family; all conveniences. References exchanged.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, No. 19 East 46th st., to let with board. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUNNY large rooms on fourth floor to let to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second-story, with hall room; also single room.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR THREE adults; location between 15th and 34th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $30 per week, including grate fire. Address, with description of rooms, HOP, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SECOND floor between 6th av. and Madison, with first-class board; best references given and required. Address, stating price and size of rooms, ABE, Post Office Box No. 1,115.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, SUITE of rooms on second floor, with first-class board; location above 14th st.; private family preferred. Address, with terms, Post Office Box No. 3,498.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with a family where there are no other boarders, between 11th and 30th sts; references. Address H., Box No. 147 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—SINGLE gentleman wants square room near Madison square. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. H. C., Box No. 143 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.) GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.

A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for Young Boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; limited to twenty; Winter sessions begin Jan. 2. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Pupils received at any time. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LESSONS IN SPANISH AND FRENCH LANguages; terms moderate. No. 475 6th av., in the pharmacy.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR

FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL. MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.

H. C. TERRY & CO., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

SEE MEDICAL CERTIFICATES AND OPINIONS.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers, NO. 143 NEW-BOND-ST., LONDON, W.,

and Retail of all Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon. CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30, and THIS EVENING AT 8.

THE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Received with screams of laughter. Characters by Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. James Lewis, Owen Fawcett, G. F. Dever, F. Chapman, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Nina Varian.

*** Owing to other arrangements, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will not be played after to-night for some weeks to come.

MONDAY NIGHT,

Dec. 21, first night here of Massinger's great play—which has been prepared for special revival—

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

New and historical scenery and costumes have been prepared for this important revival, and in the character of SIR GILES OVERREACH Mr. Daly will have the pleasure of presenting the most distinguished artist now on the American stage, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who has been specially engaged to give perfectness to the present series of Comedy revivals.

*** Box sheet now open.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, THE HONEYMOON. CHRISTMAS DAY, an extra matinée of MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

*** In preparation, A FAIRY COMEDY.

GREAT SUCCESS. THE ARCADIAN.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 19, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.

SYMPHONY, No. 1, C minor, Op. 5..........Gade
ARIA, Lascia ch'io pianga..........Handel
Miss EMMA CRANCH.
CIACONNE, (new)..........Bach
OVERTURE, Leonore No. 3..........Beethoven
NOCTURNO, } Solo for Violin, Ernst
HUNGARIAN MELODY, } Hauser
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN.
ARIA, "Parto ma tu ben mio," Clemenza di Tito. Mozart
Clarionette Obligato by Mr. H. KAYSER,
Miss EMMA CRANCH.
RHAPSODIE, (evening,) Op. 163, new..........Raff
CORONATION MARCH, (new)..........Svendsen

Admission tickets, $1 each; reserved seats, 50c. extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

DI MURSKA SUNDAY.
DI MURSKA GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock.

CARD.—AD. NEUENDORFF has the honor to announce a special engagement of the famous Hungarian nightingale, Mlle. Ilma Di Murska, and her Grand Concert Combination, to appear for the last time in New-York in a sacred concert. N. B.—The programme will be of the most brilliant description, comprising classical and sacred music. Sale of seats on Friday, Dec. 18, at Stadt Theatre.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Look at our list of star performers:
Miss MINNIE HASSEN, KENNEDY & MANNING,
Miss LILLIE MAY, BARNEY REYNOLDS,
Miss LIZZIE SHELTON, HAPPY DAVE McCOY,
Miss MAGGIE GRAY, FRANK BELL,
Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND, HARRY HART,
And all the Metropolitan favorites.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE CAN-CAN.
Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD as VOLUPTUARY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
First week of THE BLACK STATUE.
Immense success of Mr. J. H. Carl.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects.

Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
At Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In re JOHN S. H. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice of Assignee's sale.—Notice is hereby given that I, Samuel P. Westervelt, Assignee in the above-entitled matter, will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following property of said bankrupt, viz.: One office desk, one safe, the balance of an unpaid judgment recovered against John Scallon, in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, Feb. 14, 1874, and various book accounts, full particulars of which may be obtained of the Assignee's attorney, Granville P. Hawes, Esq., No. 170 Broadway.

dec19-law3w8* S. P. WESTERVELT, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. BROWN, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel M. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the twenty-ninth (29th) day of December, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 16th day of December, A. D. 1874, JOHN M. DAYTON, of the City of New York, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to me as Trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said John M. Dayton, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of section 5,103 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1874.

JAMES D. LINCOLN, Trustee, No. 194 Broadway, New York.
SANFORD H. STEELE, Attorney. d19-law3w8a*

NO. 4,928.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of November, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Maher, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

d5-law3w8* WM. H. ADAMS, Jr., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUSSELL W. BURKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of December, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Russell W. Burke, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the tenth day of November, 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

J. LAWRENCE McKEEVER, Assignee, No. 181 Pearl st.

d19-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES WELDON, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

d19-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM CLARK, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

d5-law3w8

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES WELDON, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

d5-law3w8* E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER CAULDWELL, bankrupt. Pursuant to an order of the above Court, the assignees of the above-named bankrupt will sell at public auction, through BURDETT & DENNIS, auctioneers, at pier foot of 13th st., North River, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 12 M., the two boilers belonging to the estate of said bankrupt.

JAMES S. LEEDS,
WALTER C. ANTHONY, Assignees.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

GOLD PENCILS and PEN-CASES.

ALSO,

CELLULOID PENCILS AND PEN-CASES,

a new material of various and beautiful colors, NEVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

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All looking for "sensible holiday presents," should examine our Alphabet Blocks and Cards, Natural History Prints, Book-shelves and Cases, Home and Household Desks, Magnets, Microscopes, Kaleidoscopes, Fancy Slates, School Bags, Spelling and Numeral Cases, Globes of all sizes, and numberless other articles for the amusement and instruction of the young, and for the utility and adornment of the library.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., No. 14 Bond st.

MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS TO FIND AT FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,

in fine watches, diamonds, coral and gold jewelry, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware, cuckoo and French clocks, all warranted, and retailed at manufacturers' prices, at their well-known stores, Nos. 209 6th av., corner 14th st., and 823 8th av., corner 50th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME,

GRAND MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM!
THE AMUSEMENT
CENTER OF THE METROPOLIS!
DELIGHTFULLY HEATED
AND THRONGED DAY AND NIGHT!

THIS (SATURDAY) DEC. 19,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF THE
WORLD'S CHAMPION GYMNASTS,
THE RENOWNED JACKLEY FAMILY!
JACKLEY FAMILY!
ELEVEN IN NUMBER.

No similar exhibition of gymnastic perfection and marvelous athletic feats has ever been known upon either Continent. This is the final appearance of the JACKLEYS in New-York prior to their departure for Europe.

POSITIVELY LAST DAY AND NIGHT OF THE GREAT NATIONAL IRISH FESTIVAL,
DONNYBROOK FAIR,
DONNYBROOK FAIR,
AND THE LAUGHABLE
LANCASHIRE RACES!
LANCASHIRE RACES!
AS USUAL.
FETE AT PEKIN
FETE AT PEKIN
AND ALL THE GREAT RACES!
AND ALL THE GREAT RACES!

MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS!

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2:30 and 8. Seats secured six days in advance. Box-office open from 9 to 4. Children under ten half-price. Animals fed at the close of afternoon entertainment.

MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1874,

Commencement of the new and dazzling Holiday programme!

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD,

The first Grand Spectacular, Mechanical, and Equestrian Pantomime ever produced in an open arena.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 19, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.

First appearance of the young American Prima Donna, MISS EMMA CRANCH, Contralto. MR. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violin, and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, fifty cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all principal music and piano stores.

HOW JARRETT & PALMER SPEND SUNDAY—SEE THE ARCADIAN.

PARK THEATRE.

JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his
FOURTEENTH WEEK
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
still an
UNABATED POPULAR ATTRACTION.

NINETY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, SATURDAY.

WESTON!

500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
AT THE NEWARK RINK.

430 miles finished before retiring Friday night. Tickets for sale at office of Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty st. Trains every hour each way.

LIFE OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT—SEE THE ARCADIAN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.

Brooklyn Philharmonic.

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY, Dec. 19.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON, Soprano,
From the Strakosch Italian Opera.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.

Tickets to Concert..........$1 50
Reserved Seats..........50c. and 75c.
Tickets to Rehearsal..........75c.

COL. SELLERS' VISION. SEE THE ARCADIAN.

FAIR

OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION, in aid of SICK SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND THEIR FAMILIES, AT MASONIC HALL, Corner 23d st. and 6th av., Commencing Dec. 14, and continuing through the week.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(NINTH NIGHT, second season.) SATURDAY, Dec. 19, in Tammany Building, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets (invitation) can be obtained at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS

Afternoon at 2.	Evening at 8.
TWO PIECES,	A GREAT BILL,
QUITS AND	ROBERT MACAIRE
ROBERT MACAIRE.	AND QUITS.

LECTURES.

YORKVILLE Y. M. C. A.

A lecture will be delivered by

Bayard Taylor

at East-side Hall, corner 86th st. and 3d av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Subject—"Travels in Egypt." Tickets, 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Mr. DE CORDOVA, at the ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st., corner 4th av., On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. To be preceded by a half hour's Organ Concert by Prof. ROBERT ELDER. For the benefit of the destitute Cubans. Subject—"Miss JONES' WEDDING—No Cards." At 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets $1. To be had at all the music-stores and ticket offices.

STREET LIFE IN YEDO.—LECTURE BY PROF. WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS, resident four years in Japan, in the Knox Memorial Chapel, 9th av., above 38th st., MONDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M.

DR. FELIX ADLER, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, will deliver a memorial address on the late Dr. ABRAHAM GEIGER, at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

WATER COLORS.

WILLIAM H. FANNING & CO., of No. 820 Broadway, New-York, No. 334 Fulton st., Brooklyn, No. 30 Maddox st., London, No. 52 Montague de la Cour, Brussels,

Will offer to the public of New-York their superb collection of water colors, collected during the past Summer direct from the studios of the artists in London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague, Dusseldorf, Munich, and Rome. The pictures were personally selected by Mr. WILLIAM H. FANNING from the folios of the artists, and purchased at exceedingly low prices compared with similar works heretofore offered in the American market, and we are prepared to put the entire collection up at auction entirely without reserve or limit.

In the collection will be found fine examples of the English, French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish schools of landscape, marine, architectural, flower, fruit, and genre painting, that have never been excelled by any one collection in this country, embracing fine specimens of the following eminent artists:

T. F. Wainwright, Rossi, T. L. Rowbothom, Detti, Edward Richardson, Simmonetti, J. Drummond, Bouvier, Paul Morny, Saunier, T. C. Dibden, Brissot, C. Pearson, G. Washington, Cruickshank, Marohn, J. Price, Pattini, C. McArthur, Didioux, Bernard Evans, Jofani, H. E. Hobson, Pessina, A. Claxton, Langlin, George Clare, Trozzini, A. Prout, Laujalley, A. Cox, De Beaumont, J. Syer, Jr., De Langpré, J. Salmon, J. De Casse, G. J. Knox, Durand Leroy, Charles Taylor, Mignot, T. F. Collier, Jamie, Edwin Ellis, Campi, George Hall, Zennori, L. Andrews, Meneghini, M. Grant, Petrocinta, E. Lait, Mentegonini, E. Barp, Levovati, J. Marks, Langley, J. Faulkner, F. O. C. Darley, W. Craig, Spicafico, Compte Calix, and many others.

The above are all elegantly framed and mounted. Ladies are especially invited to visit the exhibition. The whole to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL S. WERKS, bankrupt.—Bankrupt Sale.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction at No. 318 Greenwich street, New-York City, Dec. 21, 1874, at 12 M., a stock of spices, in packages, cans, and boxes; also, eleven tubs of butter, three safes, stove, scales, store and office fixtures, &c., assets of said bankrupt. Terms cash.

ELISHA HORTON, Jr., Assignee, &c.
ABBOTT BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, Dec. 29, 1874, one hand fire-engine, fire bells, boiler, iron bedsteads, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXTENSIVE stock of marble and marbleized mantels and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d Av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
will be repeated
LOVE'S SACRIFICE!

each representation of which, during the past week, has attracted large and delighted audiences.

NEW SCENES, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and the following

SUPERB CAST:

Mathew Elmore	Mr. McKee Rankin
St. Lo	Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr.
Eugene De Lormo	Mr. J. W. Collier
Paul Lafant	Mr. F. F. Mackay
Jeane Rusé	Mr. Stuart Robson
Morluc	Mr. Claude Burroughs
Du Viray	Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Friar Dominic	Mr. Thos. E. Morris
Servant	Mr. W. S. Quigley
Margaret	Miss Rose Eytinge
Herminie De Vermont	Miss Kate Claxton
Manon	Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Jenny	Miss Roberta Norwood

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, Last Matinée of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, after months of careful preparation, will be presented the immensely successful Parisian sensation,

THE TWO ORPHANS,

with new and magnificent scenes, and with a PHENOMENAL CAST.

Seats for the first nights of the TWO ORPHANS may be secured on and after Tuesday, Dec. 15.

FRAUDS AT ART AUCTIONS. SEE THE ARCADIAN.

MACCABE.—"BEGONE DULL CARE."

TWICE TO-DAY,	MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK
at ROBINSON HALL.	EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MACCABE.—MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2. MACCABE this EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in a revised edition of his highly successful entertainment,

"BEGONE DULL CARE,"

including the Sensational Deceptions of SIR ROWLAND, THE RUFF-UN, in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once (male and female,) remaining upon the stage, in full sight of the audience.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, TWICE TO-DAY. Matinée at 2 o'clock. Evening at 8, in his inimitable series of Character Delineations and astonishing feats of Ventriloquism.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats 50c. extra. Juveniles under twelve years of age, half price.

Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.
TO-NIGHT AND THIS SATURDAY MATINEE
will be given the new grand romantic drama,
THE HERO OF THE HOUR

with its EXTRAORDINARY CAST, wonderful mechanical effects, superb costumes, and magnificent illustrations. The efforts of WILLIAM VOEGTLIN and MATT MORGAN, masters of their art, present the GRANDEST SCENERY EVER EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.

On CHRISTMAS DAY a Grand Extra Matinée.

*** In preparation, Dickens' "LITTLE EM'LY," with GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE as MICAWBER.

THE ARCADIAN.

THE MOST ENTERTAINING PAPER OF THE DAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF
MISS EMILY SOLDENE.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

MATINEE AT 1:30.	CHILPERIC.
EVENING AT 8.	CHILPERIC.

MONDAY—Last time of Chilperic. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
THURSDAY—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 25 and 26, THE GRAND DUCHESS.

*** In rehearsal Offenbach's latest Opera Bouffe, of which the music and libretto have just been received from Paris, where it is now the chief attraction, MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

ACADEMY. ALBANI—LOHENGRIN.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
FAREWELL NIGHTS.

MONDAY, Dec. 28, Twenty-eighth Subscription Night. The public is respectfully informed that the FIRST of the series of THREE FAREWELL representations of Italian Opera will take place on the above date, when LOHENGRIN will be given, with Mlle. ALBANI, Miss CARY, Signor CARPI, DEL PUENTE, and the entire extraordinary cast.

Box-office opens Wednesday, Dec. 23.

BROADWAY BEAUTY. SEE THE ARCADIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Reappearance of RICKEY and BARNEY.
FRED WILSON and his GRECIAN STATUES.
NILES and EVANS in FRITZ'S GOOD-BY.
A STRIKE ON THE BOULEVARD.
AWKWARD SQUAD. TAKING THE PLEDGE.
Mr. ANDY HUGHES, Miss ANNIE HUGHES, Miss EMMA DAY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, GUS WILLIAMS, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK BURLESQUE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

SATURDAY NIGHT IN THE BOWERY—SEE THE ARCADIAN.

CARD.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S,
Is the NATIONAL MUSICAL SCHOOL.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DAILY.
ALL BRANCHES are taught, from the first beginning to the finished artist.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. CHARLES FOSTER'S sensation drama of NECK AND NECK,
Preceded by
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........Director
Will open for a short season at
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
58th st.,
between 3d and Lexington avs.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
DAILY MATINEES at 2:30.
☞ Performances exclusively confined to Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic exercises.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

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Ranging in price from $350 to $700.

Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed a purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.

WARE-ROOMS, HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union square.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during the Holidays. Monthly installments received, or for rent until rent money pays for them. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3,567.

A POSITION AS ORGANIST AT A CHURCH—either Protestant or Catholic—in this City, is desired by a lady, who is thoroughly conversant with the highest order of music. Satisfactory references as to ability, &c., will be given. Address ORGANIST, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A GREAT CHANCE.—700 PIANOS HALF-PRICE, by order Administratrix of G. Barmore's estate. No. 368 Bleecker st.; thirty-five years standing; best piano made. Call and examine; second-hand pianos cheap.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

PROPOSALS.

TWO STEAM PUMPS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 28, 1874, for furnishing two steam pumps. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction until Dec. 21. See *City Record.*

THE LABOR STRIKES.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S DIFFICULTIES NOT YET ENDED—THE MEN GOING TO WORK BY DEGREES—THE BROWN-STONE CUTTERS AND CARPET-WEAVERS.

Yesterday developed few facts of importance in the 'longshoremen's strike; and, on the North River especially, affairs remain very much as has been already indicated in THE TIMES. It is upon the steamers which have their docks on the North River that the members of Unions Nos. 1 and 3 are chiefly occupied, and those unions, it will be remembered, resolved to work at the merchants' prices of thirty cents per hour for day work and forty-five cents per hour for night work. But their resolution came too late, and although the society men are employed here and there in pretty considerable numbers, they are not employed as society men, but as individuals. They are, too, in almost every case, compelled to work with non-society men, a thing which the rules of the longshoremen's unions strictly forbid, and which they would never do unless they were willing to give up their organization. On the East River the situation is rather different. The men of Union No. 2 are chiefly employed on the sailing vessels which have their docks along this river front, and these men resolved on Thursday night to work for forty cents an hour for both day and night work. The inquiries which were made showed that these rates were being generally paid, and that the men employed at present are chiefly society men. This holds true of almost every line of sailing vessels on the East River front, but there were exceptions. The Messrs. Mallory, for instance, run both steam and sailing vessels to Galveston, and their rates upon both lines are the steam-ship rates of thirty cents per hour of day work and forty-five cents per hour of night work, and the men must, moreover, renounce their connection with the union before being employed. Cummins & Seelye's line of sailing vessels to Havre is the only other line of sailing vessels which was found to be not paying forty cents per hour for day work. The stevedore of this line never asks whether a man is a society man or not, nor whether he is an Irishman, an Italian, or a negro; neither does he pay any fixed rate of wages. He hires any man who offers and pays him what he earns, from ten cents an hour up to forty-five cents. But, although forty cents an hour is generally paid now, there are indications that the price will soon break down. The stevedore who loads the vessels of Dallet, Bliss & Co.'s South American Line, said distinctly that, though paying forty cents now, he should adopt, next week, the steam-ship rates of thirty cents for day work and forty-five cents for night work, and though no others spoke so decidedly, there were numbers who said they would not pay forty cents any longer than they could help. When put into half a dozen words, the general status of the strike on both sides may be thus expressed: The steamers on both rivers are paying thirty cents an hour for day work, and forty-five cents for night work, and are employing union men very sparingly. The sailing vessels are paying forty cents an hour for day work and sixty cents an hour for the very little night work that is done, and are employing chiefly union men, but there are strong indications that these rates are merely temporary.

The strike of the stone-cutters employed in the yard of Messrs. Tate & Osborne, at Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets and the East River is ended. The Journeymen Brown-stone Cutters' Association fined Messrs. Tate & Osborne $100, for the alleged employment of a certain Thomas Madden at rates less than those dictated by the association. Messrs. Tate & Osborne at first refused to pay the fine, and consequently twenty-eight stone cutters struck, in obedience to the orders of the association, thus throwing out of employment 100 men who had nothing to complain of personally, and who would gladly have continued work had not the association willed otherwise. But Messrs. Tate & Osborne paid the fine after some delay, and the men are again at work.

There is nothing new in the strike of the 1,500 carpet weavers employed in the factory of Messrs. E. S. Higgins & Co. at the foot of West Forty-third street. The firm, it will be remembered, reduced the wages of its employes from ten to fifteen per cent, and the hands struck rather than submit to it. The strike has now been in progress about a month, and the end cannot be foreseen, as both employers and employes are apparently as determined to carry their point as at first.

NEW LAWYERS IN THE CROKER CASE.

Coroner Richard Croker has retained Judge Fullerton and Mr. William A. Beach to defend him at his next trial, whenever it may come off. Intense dissatisfaction was felt by the magnates of Tammany Hall as well as by Croker himself at the result of the trial, an acquittal being looked upon as certain. Croker threw the blame of the matter on the senior counsel in the case, by whom it was in turn laid at the door of the junior counsel. The latter sought an explanation in the charge of Judge Barrett, the length of the summing-up speech, the character of the jurors, or the stupidity of the witnesses for the defense. The accused and his Tammany patrons, however, would listen to no explanation, and the consequence is that the political prospects of the counsel in the case—both of them aspirants for the office of District Attorney—have been cruelly blighted. Instead of giving the too-confident lawyers an opportunity to do better next time, the Tammany leaders have signified their displeasure by engaging other counsel to take charge of the case.

[Advertisement.]

"Tell me where is fancy bred." We can't; but we know that the best stock of fancy FURS for the ladies and the approved styles of HATS for gentlemen, are to be found at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those selecting holiday gifts must hold KNOX in remembrance.

[Advertisement.]

WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, the standard remedy for catarrh. Pints, $1.

PAIN PAINT, the most efficient remedy for pains or inflammations arising from any cause.

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AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, DEC. 20, WILL CONTAIN A STORY OF GREAT INTEREST, AND AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS. AMONG THEM MAY BE MENTIONED:

PHASES OF SOCIAL LIFE IN ALABAMA.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE—*Their Home Amusements—A Country Dance and City Reunion—How Cotton is a Curse—What the People must do to Regain their Lost Prosperity.*

LONDON GOSSIP.—THE LATEST METROPOLITAN MANIAS—*New Financial Journals—Mr. Labouchere's Achievements—Theatrical Affairs—A Flood of Hamlets.*

WITH THE CARLISTS.—TROUBLES OF A CORRESPONDENT—*Imprisonment in the Chateau of Fontarabia—An Examination—Disagreeable Prospects—Finally Released.*

LEAVES OF TRAVEL.—MISSISSIPPI TOWNS—SOUTHERN BLOOM.

EARTHQUAKES.—A RECORD OF THE SHOCKS IN 1874—*The Thirty Days of Terror in Guatemala—Upheavals of Bald Mountain, North Carolina—The Chinese Tea Song—A Singular Coincidence in Connection with the Rumblings in the Butler and Phelps Congressional Districts.*

ABOUT DANCING.—FROM THE TIME OF THE GREEKS TO THE DAYS OF THE POLKA.

AN UNWILLING BRIDE.—THE STORY OF MLLE. MARIE-LOUISE ALLIOT.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.—HOME AND FOREIGN MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

FRIDAY'S FISH.—AN ARTICLE DESCRIBING THE NEW-YORK FISH MARKET EARLY IN THE MORNING.—*The Buyers, the Sellers, and Methods of Doing Business.*

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully prepared review of the CITY AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES' staff of HOME and FOREIGN Correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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☞ Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS,
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

☞ *The Sunday edition of* THE NEW-YORK TIMES *is increasing in interest and value. In amount, variety, and quality of reading matter, it is unsurpassed.—Newbury Journal.*

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Will keep their store open in the evenings during this month.

WINTER CARRIAGES.
LANDAUS,
With and without Glass Fronts.
LANDAULETS
Single and Pair Horse.
COACHES,
Glass and Leather Quarters.
BROUGHAMS
AND
COUPES,
In great variety of sizes, some of which have been specially designed for single horse. These Carriages are of our own build exclusively, and
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY,
Finished during the last few weeks for the best class of City trade, in dark shades of softest French Morocco, and all Silk Satins.
BREWSTER & Co., of Broome st.
DOWN-TOWN WAREROOMS, 5th av. and 14th st.
FACTORY, Broadway and 47th st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
House Coats, Smoking Jackets,
Robes de Chambre,
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear,
Umbrellas, Mufflers, &c.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
No. 913 Broadway,
Between 20th and 21st sts.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Offer a Fresh Assortment of
SEAL-SKIN FURS,
INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF
Seal Sacques,
AT PRICES FROM $100 TO $200.
ALSO A NEW LOT OF
FUR TRIMMINGS,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sable, Mink & Ermine Furs
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOS. 502--504 BROADWAY,
Wholesale and Retail.

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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These Instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which pronounces them UNEQUALED for their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.
WARE-ROOMS, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.
LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Col. Willis will be present to-night at the Soldiers' Fair, and the Anderson Glee Club is expected. As the ladies have many things unsold, they have decided to continue the fair until the evening of Tuesday, 22d inst.

652 BROADWAY.
Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES, and FANCY GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Just received, a fine lot of
LADIES' WATCHES
And Gold and Silver
CHATELAINE WATCHES.
Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co.,
652 BROADWAY.

Holiday Present
FOR
WIFE, MOTHER, SISTER, OR FRIEND,
A
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE,
AT THEIR NEW SALESROOM,
NO. 44 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Drake & Baremore,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARRISON & DOWLING, J. S. HARRISON, E. G. CLARK, AND OTHERS.
California Comb and Strained
HONEY
IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, NO GLASS.
Depot, No. 48 Hudson st.
Office, No. 98 Broadway, N. Y.

TO
PURCHASERS
OF
HOLIDAY CLOTHING.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STREETS.
WINTER OVERCOATS
OF FUR AND BEAVER CLOTH.
IN EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND OF THE NEWEST STYLES.
READY MADE
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
CUT AND MADE BY THE BEST WORKMEN OF THE BEST IMPORTED CLOTHS.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GARMENT IN USE BY BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS. OF ENTIRELY FRESH GOODS
UNDERGARMENTS,
A VERY LARGE STOCK, INCLUDING
Silk Underclothing, Silk Scarfs, Neckwear, &c.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
BEST UNDERCLOTHING IN ALL SIZES. ALSO A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS, BOTH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.
The prices are all marked in plain figures and defy competition.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STREETS.

The Leading Brand of the Times.
VINS DE CHAMPAGNE
GEORGE GOULET REIMS
George Goulet & Co
REIMS
J. RIFFLARD'S SONS, Sole Agents,
NO. 42 VESEY STREET, NEW-YORK.

Francis Tomes & Co.
ARE STILL RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
AND INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND VIENNA ARTICLES,
CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY OF LEATHER, GILT, OXIDIZED, AND BRASS GOODS ESPECIALLY, THE LAST BEING COPIES OR REPRODUCTIONS OF ANTIQUES, OR OF THE LATER TIMES OF LOUIS XIV., &c., &c., MOST OF THEM ENTIRELY NEW. ALSO.
Sheffield Table and Pocket Cutlery,
KNIVES, FINE CARVERS IN SETS—RAZORS, SCISSORS, AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 6 Maiden Lane.

CHRISTMAS.
For the season we show a number of articles, both useful and ornamental, all of the newest designs and finest quality.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Fancy and plain, in lace and fine linen cambric; a very nice line in boxes of six at $1 50 per box.
NECK-TIES.
In elegant designs; also a very cheap line at 25c. and 37c. Fine silk mufflers—a nice present for a gentleman.
SASHES.
In all widths and qualities, plain and fancy; Children's Sashes from 75c. a yard; also an elegant satin brocaded ribbon to which we call special attention, being entirely new and very handsome.
PORTE-MONNAIES.
Something very suitable and pretty for children's use—a real Russia Leather Pocket-book for 75c., finest qualities at from $1 to $2.
FANS.
An elegant assortment of the newest styles, all rich goods, at from $2 to $30; a silk-embroidered Fan, in assorted colors, for $3.
FANCY GOODS.
In this department we have a varied and beautiful assortment of lace Toilet-boxes, Pin-cushions, &c., elegantly painted Work-boxes, Writing-desks, &c., real works of art; carved-wood Frames, Brackets, &c.; fine French Bronze Figures, Card-receivers, and Inkstands, and a line of inlaid Work-boxes and Writing-desks, plain and musical. These goods deserve especial attention.
DRESS CAPS.
This is one of our specialities, and we have always on hand and make to order all the latest styles for both young and old ladies.
FOR THE BABIES.
Richly-embroidered Crooks and Afghans, Caps, and Bonnets, and all articles of wear that an infant needs.
Edward A. Morrison,
Nos. 853 Broadway and No. 19 East 19th st.

If You Want to Save Money and Unnecessary Shopping, Visit the Combination of European Manufacturers,
At Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
No Old Goods. Everything New and Fresh.
200 Cases of Novelties Just Received.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Not to be Had at any Other Store.
OPEN EVENINGS.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Clocks, Bronzes,
Fancy Goods,
Musical Boxes.
SHEPARD, LE BOUTILLIER & CO
No. 10 Maiden Lane
AND
No. 865 Broadway,
BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.
The Store on Broadway will be open every Evening during December.

WILLIAM SCHAUS
Begs to call attention to his fine display of
ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
comprising Oil Paintings, and Water Color Drawings, New Engravings in handsome frames of the latest designs, Easels, Portfolios and Stands; also Oil and Water Color Boxes, and Drawing Materials of every description.
NO. 749 BROADWAY.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait medel of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

DIAMONDS.
No one should buy Diamonds till they have examined our collection of Solitaires. It includes every size from the smallest to the largest, all of the very finest quality and at the lowest prices. Howard & Co., No. 222 5th av. Open in the evening.

Electro-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine
SILVER-PLATED
TABLE-WARE.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ornamental Articles
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one
PEREGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

THE GREATEST
NOVELTY OF THE AGE,
OUR
"COMBINATION COAT,"
(Of which we are the sole manufacturers in America.)
UNITED---A Splendid Ulster.
DIVIDED---A Splendid Pea Jacket, Lap Robe, or Cape.
Fifty other Different Styles of Overcoats below the usual rates.

JESSUP & CO.
NO. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
N. B.—WE HAVE NO OLD STOCK.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
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PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and First Grand Gold Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

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Our reduced rates, excellent Stock of Clothing, plain figures and uniform prices.
The increased demand for Our Goods has not broken our assortment, which will be fully maintained until the end of the season.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND STREET. | BROADWAY AND WARREN STREET.
We have no other Stores in New York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
CLOCKS.
MARBLE,
BRONZE,
ENAMELED,
TRAVELING,
(CATHEDRAL CHIMES,)
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LEATHER GOODS.
RUSSIA TRAVELING-BAGS,
DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WORK-BOXES,
FOLIOS, &C.
FANCY ARTICLES.
NEW DESIGNS IN GILT ORNAMENTS.
CARD-RACKS,
ASH-RECEIVERS,
CIGAR-STANDS,
AND LIBRARY SETS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY. JANUARY NUMBER just issued, and contains over 100 PAGES, 500 ENGRAVINGS, descriptions of more than 500 of our best FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, with directions for culture, COLORED PLATE, &c. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world. Only 25 cents for the year. Published in English and German. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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Clothing Warehouses,
138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.
FREEMAN & BURR, favored with unusual advantages by the great depression in trade and decline in prices, open the season with a much LARGER STOCK than ever before, and are selling at very LOW PRICES. From the immense assortment satisfactory selections are easily made, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the FULLEST OBTAINABLE VALUE for their money.
OVERCOATS $5, $10, $20,
SUITS, $10.
SUITS, $20.
SUITS, $30. OVERCOATS
SUITS, $40. $30, $40, $50,
SUITS, $50. OVERCOATS
SUITS, $60.
OVERCOATS
BOYS' SUITS, $5 $8.
BOYS' SUITS, 10 12.
BOYS' SUITS, $5 $8
BOYS' SUITS, 10 12
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $5 to $20.
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
COUNTRY ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM OF SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the MOST PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Price-list, Book of Fashions, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
HALF COST AND LESS.—FREEMAN & BURR are closing out at a fraction of their cost a large assortment of odds and ends from broken suits, &c., embracing many of the most useful and serviceable garments that can be made.

ELEGANT
BRONZES, CLOCKS,
AND
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT AUCTION
AT
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No. 6 East 23d st., (Madison square,)
THIS EVENING,
ALL NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS, JUST IMPORTED.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

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A new group. Price, $15.
Inclose 10 cents for catalogue and prints to JOHN ROGERS, No. 212 5th av., up stairs, New-York.

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The REDUCTION in our prices and DEMAND for our goods. We have now, and will maintain until the end of the season, the best Stock of Clothing in the country.
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We have no other Stores in New-York.